CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Variations. Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Variations. Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 250 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m.

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(Companies Incorporated in England).

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th October	CHINA	7,032
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,,	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,,	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,822
23rd ,,	KABMALA x	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,007
1923		
6th January ...	MOLDAVIA *	15,190
13th ,,	CHINA	7,952
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	KALDERA *	15,825
3rd February.	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,,	MACEDONIA *	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accomodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
31th October ...	MARCHA	8,288
7th November	MALDA	8,954
14th ,, ...	NEVASA	9,071
28th December	MATIANA	8,500
22nd ,, ...	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ...	MASHOBRA	8,324
12th ,, ...	A steamer	-- --
2nd February	,,	-- --
13th ,, ...	,,	-- --

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

About		
24th Oct.	SOUDAN	
2nd November	KASHGAR	
25th ,,	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore.
31st ,, 1922	SOUDAN	
13th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan
8th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
14th November	KALDERA	15,825
15th December 1923.	MACEDONI	11,089
1st January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date. About	Steamer.	Destination.
23rd October ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast
26th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	P.Gulf via Karachi
27th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via Coast
1st Nov. ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Sanuki Maru	T. Nitied	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	5,023	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,875	21 Nov.	25 Nov.

All steamers equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about
S. S. "Jalapurya" ..	8310	October 1922
S. S. "Jalavijaya" ..	7250	October 1922
S. S. "Jalatarang" ..	4287	October 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 6,032,400
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PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,85,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

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Akyab	Lucknow
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Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Moultan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Octacamund
Calicut	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajahmandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Delhi	Secunderabad
Dhulia	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Simla
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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed

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	Rs
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

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Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra		Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A TEMPORARY ENGINEER for the Jubbulpore Municipality with prospects of permanency, on a consolidated pay of Rs. 350—10—500. The candidate should be a Civil Engineer of the Assistant Engineer rank and possess experience in the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings including charge of a Water Supply system. The Candidate should be a graduate of the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee ,or the Sibpur Engineering College, Calcutta. He will, also, have to supervise the Water Works. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1922. The appointment is a pensionable one and subject to Civil Service Regulations on confirmation.

(Sd.) K. T. CHATTERJI,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee Jubbulpore.
C14647

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

FROM 23rd instant No. 17 Goods train leaving Miraj at 13 hours and arriving Poona at 5-45 hours will carry third class passengers on Mondays and Thursdays every week for the convenience of passengers going towards Bombay.
C14648

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a LECTURER IN PHYSICS at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on Rs. 175—10—225 per month. Applicants should have passed the M.Sc. or B.Sc. Examination with Physics as principal subject. The applicant should state his age and date of birth. The application should reach the undersigned on or before October 28th, 1922.

Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

AG. PRINCIPAL,
Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay.
C14633

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held, at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1922, just after the General Meeting of the Company which is convened a 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the same day at the above place is over, then subjoined Resolution will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolution viz:—

"That in the Article 142, in the lines 4 and 5, instead of the words "not more than 4 months before the Meeting," the words "not more than 6 months before the Meeting" be substituted.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Saturday the 18th day of November, 1922, at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 16th October, 1922.
C14630

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIDATION CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Zaveri as Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. C. A. Latif, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th October to 22nd November, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 16th October, 1922.

N.B.—The dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th December, 1922 to those shareholders, whose names stand on the register of the Company on the 24th October, 1922, to whom dividend warrants will be posted.
C14629

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier Fort, on FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED BALANCE SHEET and ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 30th June, 1922.

II.—To declare a dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. S. E. Warden, and Mulraj Khatau as Directors of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint AUDITORS for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday 4th November, 1922, to Saturday, 18th November, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. TARKHAD.
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th October, 1922.
C14628

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LD.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 27th September, 1922, a call of Rs. 15/- per share of this Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, on or before the 1st November 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's register on the 2nd of October, 1922.

By order of the Board.
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1922.
C14497

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 3½ per cent Govt. paper at 60 per cent against issue of Fixed Deposit receipts calculated at that price carrying the following rates of interest:

For 12 months 6 per cent.
For 2 years 6½ per cent.
For 3 years 7 per cent.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
LAHORE.
14484

THE FINEST BUILDING TO LET. ON THE MALL, LAHORE, PUNJAB.

QUITE suitable for shops, offices, residences, Hotels, Banks, Barristers. Quite close to High Court, Post and Telegraph offices, Banks, including Imperial Bank of India. Hence quite Central, Facing North Fitted with Electric Light, water connection, Electric Lift. The First Building of its kind in Lahore. Natural ventilation and Light throughout. Motorgarages provided. Plan can be sent on application with requirements.

Apply to Sir GANGA RAM & SONS, 29th Lower Mall, Lahore.
14550

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 449 of 1922.

JUSUB ESSAC of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant and landlord, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaint

vs.

(1) FIDAHUSSEIN LALMAHOMED, (2) ATTAHUSSEIN MAKHDUMBUX, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, landed proprietors, residing at Mistry Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 4th day of April, 1922, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Five thousand seven hundred and seventy for debt and interest and all costs charges and expenses of the sale incurred by the plaintiffs and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin hereof and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date hereof until payment AND WHEREAS the 1st defendant paid to the plaintiff on the 4th day of May 1922 Rs. 2,500 towards the part satisfaction of the said Decree.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 20th day of July, 1922, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the second defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ali Umar Street, outside the Fort and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 87 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's New No. 8131, New Survey No. 818, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6037, Street No. 183-185 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the sweeper's passage on the West by the said Ali Umar Street, on the South by the property of Cassum Ahmed and others and on the North by the property of Molvi Hindad,

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1922, at the hour of 4 o'clock P.M. (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 2nd defendant Attahussein Makhdumbux in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs and costs of previous and of this execution and together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Two Indentures of Mortgage dated 18th August 1921 and 15th November 1921 both in favour of Messrs. Ajba Raibhan and Co., Rs. 6,000 and to Rs. 2,000, respectively.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said second defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said second defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff

Dated this 12th day of October 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14634

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 208

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 4-6-0
Six Copies, Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
76, Meadows St. Fort, Bombay.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, breakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.
Telephone: No. 1411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of October 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, near the sea-side, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, very rich cabinet sofas with mirror back, large partition with mirror, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, satsooms and China vases, wooden and iron bedsteads, mahogany almyrah by Lazarus, mirror and panel almyrahs by Robert and Devji Canji, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, rocking chairs, pictures, wall clocks, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY AT KHAMGAM ZILLA BERAR C. P.

Under instructions from the owners of The New English Pressing and Ginning Factory, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 31st inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 4 Acres and 30 Gunthas or thereabouts situate at Khamgam Zilla Berar, Central Provinces, together with the buildings such as Ginning and Pressing factory,—Manager's Bungalow,—Engineers quarters, three chawls, Tanks, Workshop, etc., machinery such as, one full Press Hydro and finisher, 40 Platt Brothers' Gins, two Engines, two boilers 20 x 6 and 30 x 7 of 100 and 110 pressure, pump engine and other useful machinery in the factory, bounded on the North public Road to cotton market, on the south, land belonging to the New Empress Ginning and Pressing Co. on the East, Road to public Tank, on the west, road to the Empress Ginning Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Attorney for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 29th day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hughes Road, next to Messrs. Hyland's motor works, very valuable and hand some teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs mirror back, sideboard and dumb waiters fracy painted, glass screens, rich carpets and rugs, electric table and hall lamps and fans, rich curtains, revolving top writing tables glass door books and silver cases, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy artistic made cabinets, table ornaments, fancy, vases, corner cabinets, teapoys, tables, easy chairs, reclining sofas single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables meatsafes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a Gentleman. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney, at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s godown, on account and risk of the Standard Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co., all the machinery accessories, etc., of the Boot and Shoe Manufactury consisting of one Louis Heel Splitter one Columbia Beader, one Improved Blake Machine, one Master Bottom Scouver, one No. 3 Channel opener, one Rap cutting press, 1 Devey Pegger, 5—7 feet Revo Press Planet, one Sole Founder, Pluma Skiver for skiving stiffeners, one Edge cementor and outfit, one No. 8 Leather Roller Turned Steel Shafting, Colis Pegwood, Dies, Punches, coils Universal Shegging wire, Seat wheels, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser subject to reserve price. The above is on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week from the day of sale in default of which rent at the rate of Rs. 100 per day will have to be paid.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT NASIK ROAD, DEOLALI, NEAR BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS HINDU SANITARIUM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 10 a.m. on the premises at Deolali five pucca newly-built bungalows, only five minutes from Deolali Station and comprising a total area of about five acres.

A rare opportunity for Sanitariums or for small capitalists desiring to have small capital investment for health and comfort. The bungalows will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the convenience of small investors. Private offers will also be considered.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land near the village of Sansari at Deolali containing by admeasurement about 3 acres and 20 gunthas bearing Survey No. 14, Pot Nos. 3 and 4 with one bungalow standing thereon.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land near the village of Sansari in Deolali containing by admeasurement about 1 acre and 18 gunthas bearing Survey No. 14 and Pot Nos. 1 and 2 with four bungalows standing thereon. Premises are open to view on application to Mr. Jamshedji P. B. Jeejibhoy on the spot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 TONS PART WORN TENTAGE, JACKETS, KNICKERS, BUNTING OF VARIOUS COLOURS ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 23rd Oct 1922 at 10 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction the above mentioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broach Mills Co., Ltd. (Howard and Bullough Mill).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (sales) and which will be read before the Commencement of the auction sale.

N. B.—The delivery of the above goods must be taken within the 31st of October, 1922.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF WORK OF ART.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURTHER SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ELABORATELY CARVED MARBLE STATUARIES, PILLARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, HANGERS, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Shippers sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 26th October, 1922, and the following days at 3 p.m. (S. T.) each day at Hornby Road opposite the Flora Fountain in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Old Building.

A further shipment of artistically made marble figures in great variety including a few copies of old known artists, large figures suitable for parks and gardens, large urns and vases for gates, water troughs, birds baths, basins, fountains, electric decorative lamps, hangers, large centre lamps, pedestals, also marble time-pieces, smoking sets and similar other decorative and useful objects.

Also a collection of copies of old Masters.

The collection is well worth a visit by art connoisseurs and others interested in fine arts.

The collection will be on view three days previous to sale.

SALE OF CHINESE BRASSWARE, PORCELAINWARE, CARVED WOOD FIGURES AND OTHER OBJECTS OF CHINESE ART.

Messrs. Sorabji Cawasji and Co. will on Wednesday, the 25th October, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sale rooms a consignment of fine assortment of Chinese Brass Incense burners, boxes, vases in different sizes and other figures of Chinese arts.

A good collection of Chinese Cloisonne Vases and Flower Bowls in beautiful colours and artistic designs.

Also a fine collection of richly carved Chinese wooden figures of Warriors, Birds and Chinese deities.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd October 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35. Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4063.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Miscellaneous Leather Stores, Iron and Mild Steel Scrap, Nail Scrap, C. I. Scrap, Tooth Brushes, Meat Choppers, Table Knives, Resin, Paulins and Cart Covers, Marine Boilers, Miscellaneous Engine Parts, Enamelled Water Bottles, Boot-making Machinery, Spades, Pulleys, Blocks Paint and Varnish, Electric, fittings, Kitson light tanks, Hose pipe, Electric Cable, Rubber sheets and Tubing, Tools, Spring Balances, Contraction pumps, Jacks, Cart and Wagons, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 23rd October, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20 Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3613 of 1922.

S. R. Botlewala and Co., a firm ... Plaintiffs

vs.

Tom Brewin ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit on 3rd day of October, 1922, and under instructions from the Plaintiffs abovenamed and on account and at the risk of the Defendant Tom Brewin, Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 valuable pearl necklace of 71 pearl beads.

Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the delivery to be taken by the next day on payment of balance.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES CHECK WOOL SUITING, WOOL AND COTTON FLANNEL, LACE, RIBBON, TOWELS, ZEPHYR, BELTS, BUTTONS, ETC.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2783 of 1922.

Arthur and Co. (Export), Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
M. B. Rasulbhoy and Co. ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and under instructions from the Plaintiffs abovenamed and on account and at the risk of the Defendants M. B. Rasulbhoy and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort:—

7 cases containing check wool suiting dress stuff, wool and cotton flannel, leather and cotton web belts, laces, ribbons, collars, buttons, towels, artificial silk Zephyrs, cotton suiting, felt hats, black and coloured silesia, pocketing, satin lining, cotton suiting, mercerised, lace all-over, collars, silk, ribbons.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days on payment of balance.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1922.

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AMUSEMENTS

BRISK AS USUAL!

Last Saturday and Sunday the Rush was Simply——Wonderful!

COME!! THE SECOND WEEK IS ON!!

The Domestic Screen-Chronicle of

Napoleon's Daughter

though entering its second stage this week with further fresh episodes, in reality starts quite newly NOW! The story begins from this week; last week's portion was a sort of a Prologue! Come, and you will be convinced of what we say. The Child of Prison has blossomed forth into a Sweet Seventeen, and she is the heart and soul of the conspiracy to overthrow the new Tyrant—who is, unknown to herself, her own father!

A Splendid Comedy in the Programme

(Supplied by Mr. Chunilal of the Universal Film Manufacturing Co.)

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road—Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA

YET ANOTHER CHARMING UNIVERSAL DRAMA!

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

"THE MAN WHO MARRIED HIS OWN WIFE"

5 Reels—The amazing story of a Man of the Sea, who had two faces, and who fought for the same Woman's love twice—and won both times!

DO YOU WANT A SECOND CHANCE?

If you could pull stakes and break away from your present life, what would you do? Could you forget? Would you regret?

SEE WHAT ONE MAN DID IN

"THE MAN WHO MARRIED HIS OWN WIFE"

Starring the handsome

FRANK MAYO

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy "Love" featuring

FATTY ARBUCKLE

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE EXCELSIOR

J. C. WILLIAMSON Ltd's.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERA CO.

To-night

"PATIENCE"

PLAN A S. ROSE AND CO. LD.

Cine-matinee at 6-30 p.m.

"THE OISON MOOD"

Featuring Francesca Bertini

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Drama of a Modern Samson and Delilah.

A man in his strength SAMSON a woman in her purity, DELILAH.

A stupendous story of the loves of the mighty!

"ALL FOR A WOMAN"

A super-dramatic story of the French Revolution. A terrific love story of

DANTON

The hero of the great French Terror

and

BABETTE

A Queen of the Gutter

"ALL FOR A WOMAN"

BIG IN MOB PASSION!
BIG IN HUMAN EMOTION!
PERFECT IN ITS PRESENTATION OF THE LOVES OF THE MIGHTY.
IT IS TREMENDOUS!

!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE !!

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT

AND

DURING THIS WEEK

A RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL PHOTO PLAY,

DEVI-TODI

IN 7 ACTS

produced by

THE KOHINOOR FILM Coy.

written by

MR. G. K. DELWADAKAR

Daily 4 Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 8-30 P.M.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!

"ROMANCE OF THE HOPE DIAMOND"

Featuring

GRACE DARMOND

Being the Life-story of MAY YOHE

(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)

THIS WEEK LAST 3 Episodes:—

Episode No. XIII "Lash of Hate"; Episode No. XIV "Primitive Passion" and Episode XV "Island of Destiny."

ALSO A GOOD COMEDY

"YEARS TO COME"

BY SNUB POLLARD.

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT

TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR HINDU DIVALI HOLIDAYS

BODANO

or

Ranchhodrai

(NATIONAL FILM Co.)

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY

EXTRA MATINEES

SAT. SUN. and HOL. at 3-30

ONE WEEK MORE

To respect and satisfy our patrons' feelings, we are again offering you the picturization of the best story from our National epic—Ramayan.

SATI ANJANI

OR

THE BIRTH OF HANOOMAN

Abandoned by her husband for no reason, driven away from family and home dishonoured by strange circumstances Sati Anjani continued to worship her husband as her one and only Lord and at last she was rewarded well by God.

Produced in a most brilliant and faithful style

By National Film Co.

See it at:

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Popular Prices.

Time; 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Extra Show on holidays at 9-00.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
,, Sales of East Indian		500
,, Import		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid, Americans Spot good enquiry		13 65
Egyptian F. G. F.		17 50
New York, 11 a.m.		—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.		12 3
Jan.		12 93
Mar.		13 08
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.		12 57
Mar.		12 61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Oct.	13 24—8
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	12 88—11
Feb.	—
Mar.	12 74—11
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	12 49—9
Aug.	—
Sept.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	13 6+7
Novembers	13 17+6
December	13 10+6
January	13 03-6
February	12 96-5
March	12 90
April	12 84+5
May	12 79 3
June	12 74+3
July	12 65+4
August	12 4
September	12 25-5

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

Months.	To day's price.
Oct.	16 85—5
Nov.	16 85—5
Dec.	16 95—5
Jan.	17 15 Unchgd.
February	17 30 ,,
March	17 40 ,,
April	17 55+5
May	17 60 Unchgd.
June	17 70 ,,
July	17 80 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7 90
,, ,,	Fully Good	8 30
,, ,,	Fine	8 70
,, ,,	No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 95
,, ,,	Fully Good	10 35
,, ,,	Fine	10 75
M. G. Broach	Good	11 20
,, ,,	Fully Good	11 60
,, ,,	Fine	12 00
M. G. Sounde	Good	7 80
,, ,,	Fully Good	8 20
,, ,,	Fine	8 60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		43,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		4,000
,, ,, to Continent		14,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	23 20+42
,, ,, ,,	Dec.	23 42+34
,, ,, ,,	Jan.	23 15 28
,, ,, ,,	March	23 27+20
Spot Cotton at New York		22 0+42
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		22 0 Unch gd
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	22 70+26
,, ,, ,,	March	22 72+25
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		10 1/8
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		66 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 20th.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	23 20+42
	Dec.	22 42+34
	Jan.	23 15 28
	Mar.	23 27+29

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool	Oct.	13 36+4
	Jan.	13 0+4
	Mar.	12 90+5
	May	12 79+6

London, Oct. 20th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4/12 3 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 20th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3 4
,, ,, 2 months hence	33 5/8

Tone of Silver—Coins sold India bought steady.

Discount Bank of England Rate	3
per cent. since 7th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1 2
,, ,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Oct 22nd

	Rs	a	p
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb	—	—	—
Standard per lb	1	9	0
Century per lb	1	9	6
Hindustan per lb	1	9	—
Fazulbhai per lb	1	10	0
Textile per lb	1	10	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—	—	—
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	9	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	0
Century (Bugie) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb	1	7	0
Salita —			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	3
Grey Drill, Century Mill:—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	8	0
No. 1251/2 per piece	14	8	0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	11	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties:—10 yard:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	12	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	11	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	13	0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Textile per piece	7	4	0
Pearl per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Textile per piece	—	—	—
Kasturchand per piece	8	3	0
Bombay United per piece	8	6	0
Black Check 5 lbs:—			
Textile per piece	8	10	
Spring per piece	8	10	

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

The Directors' report for the year ending 30th June, 1922, says:—

The net profit for the year under review including the amounts brought forward from last year amount to Rs. 12,22,020-4-1, which your directors think will be considered satisfactory in face of the present competition on the coast and the general depression in trade. Out of this sum your directors have set aside for:—Brokerage on shares, Rs. 30,17; Depreciation, Rs. 4,00,000; Income-tax, and Supertax, Rs. 1,00,000; and there remains a balance of Rs. 6,50,005-4-1 which your directors recommend disposing of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of rupee one on partly paid share of Rs. 30 each and Rs. two and a half on fully paid share of Rs. 75 each (free of income tax), Rs. 6,23,904; balance to be carried forward, Rs. 34,704-4-1; total Rs. 12,44,325-4-1.

During the period under report, out of the two steamers that were running in European waters, the s. s. "Frankburn" was sold in December last while the s. s. "Jalaveera" is still running on time charter at profitable rates. Your directors regret to say that the s. s. "Loyalty" is still laid up. The question as to how to deal with that boat is however receiving their attention.

Last year the steamers of the Company were plying on the coast specially in the rice and timber trade of Burma. This year the Company has extended its services and its steamers have been now regularly calling at Galle, Colombo, the Malabar and Kathiawad Ports and Karachi. The entrance of the Company in the trade of Karachi and the Malabar Coast has, therefore, further strengthened its position on the Coast. With a view therefore to give the shippers regular service and to provide for their growing demand of our tonnage, your Directors, during the year under review, bought two steamers, the s. s. "Jaladuta" ex. s. s. "Shadwell" and the s. s. "Jalatarang" ex s. s. "Elizabeth Stoner", and had to take four steamers on time charter. Your directors have been requested from various quarters to start a deck passenger service in the Bay of Bengal. The question of starting such a passenger service as well as the question of extending the present cargo service to the ports on the East Coast has been receiving the careful consideration of your Board.

Your directors have to inform you that they have berthed a number of steamers on the Bombay U. K. Continental service and are glad to tell you that the Company has made a good entrance in that trade.

Your directors have to point out to you that the powerful position of the vested interests on the Coast, and the existence of the deferred rebate system have been responsible for the recent tremendous cuts in the rates of freights on the Coast. And your directors have to say to their regret that despite the declaration of the Government of India to foster and develop large industries of a sound and promising character, their attitude towards this company has not only been disappointing but of a positively discouraging character. Your directors have therefore to run the Company's steamers in face of this powerful competition and the fact that they raised nearly 150,000 tons on the Coast during the year under review would therefore be considered satisfactory. Your directors believe that, if such unusual conditions did not exist, the Company would have shown better results.

While many countries, specially the United states of America, have by legislation reserved the coastal trade to their National Shipping Companies, we in this country have not only no monopoly of the trade on the Coast, but Foreign Shipping Companies have been able to create a monopoly against Indian Shipping and owing to their favourable position, have been able to kill previous ventures in this line. They have formed a shipping conference and have, beyond the usual and ingenious method of cutting down rates, used the deferred rebate system to drive the National Companies out of the field. They have also denied space, although available, to shippers who were loyal to the Indian Company. They have thus prevented your participation in a region, yours in nature and by right. That natural right, we, with your support and goodwill, are striving to see re-established.

Your directors have further to add that they have started two subsidiary Companies, Narayan Limited and the Eastern Bunk-

rers Ltd., which have enabled them to minimise the effect of the freight war and have strengthened the position of the Shipping Company in Indian waters in spite of all the opposition referred to above. Your directors hope that these subsidiaries will be of considerable help to the Company in the future.

EXPORT AND IMPORT RETURNS.

Return showing imports exports of Wheat, Jute, Cotton, and Rice. For the week ending 7th October, 1922.

The following statement of weekly returns has been issued by the Department of Statistics Calcutta:—

WHEAT.

According to the returns received in the Department of Statistics, the total imports of wheat by rail, river and sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta during the week ending 7th October, 1922, were 3,210 tons, as against 2,000 tons and 10,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries were 100 tons, as against 60 tons and 800 tons in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively.

The details of imports and exports of wheat as specified above were as follows:—

For week ending 7th Oct. 1922.

Imports of Indian wheat.—Into Bombay [illegible] tons. Into Karachi 300 tons. Into Calcutta 2,900. Total 3,200 tons.

Imports of foreign wheat.—Into Bombay [illegible] tons. Into Karachi nil. Into Calcutta nil. Total Indian and Foreign 3,210 tons.

Imports of Indian wheat.—From Bombay 40 tons. Into Karachi 12 tons. Into Calcutta 72 tons. Total 100 tons.

The imports of wheat by all routes from 1st April, 1922, to the week of report as compared with the corresponding period of last year were as below:—

From 1st April to 7th October, 1922.—Into Bombay 80,000 tons. Into Karachi 26,810 tons. Into Calcutta 91,304 tons. Total 204,995 tons.

From 1st April to 8th October, 1921.—Into Bombay 78,275 tons. Into Karachi 100 186 tons. Into Calcutta 84,108 tons Total 260,122 tons.

The quantity imported in the corresponding period of 1920 was 324,455 tons.

The exports of wheat (Indian) by sea, to foreign countries, from 1st April, to 7th October, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of last year were:—

From 1st April to 7th October, 1922.—From Bombay 365 tons. From Karachi 687 tons. From Calcutta 514 tons. Total 1,566 tons.

From 1st April to 8th October, 1921.—From Bombay 1,140 tons. From Karachi 76,282 tons. From Calcutta 1,386 tons. Total 78,808 tons.

The quantity exported in the corresponding period of 1920 was 5,096 tons.

According to the final wheat forecast issued on 10th August, 1922, the total production of wheat for 1921-22 is estimated at 9,813,000 tons as against 6,706,000 tons, the revised final estimate of 1920-21.

JUTE.

The arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes and the imports of raw jute by rail and steamer into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block were in bales of 400 lbs. each:—

For week ending 7th October, 1922.—Into Calcutta (by all routes) 88,192 (a) bales. Into mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block 174,670 (a) bales.

The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st July, 1922) to 7th October, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding two years were:

1922.—Into Calcutta (by all routes) 1,070,224 (a) bales. Into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade Block 750,000 (a) bales.

The exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries were in bales of 400 lbs. each:—

For week ending 7th October, 1922.—From Calcutta and Chittagong 123,563 bales.

The total exports to foreign countries from the beginning of the present season (1st July, 1922) to 7th October, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding two years were:—From Calcutta and Chittagong 611,211 bales.

The total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from Calcutta and Chittagong showed an increase of 41 per cent. as compared with 1921 and of 55 per cent. as compared with 1920.

The exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth by sea from Calcutta were:—

For week ending 7th October, 1922.—Sacking bags. No. 17,124,000, Sacking bags Tons 27,698, Hessian bags No. 1,400,000, Hessian bags. Tons 955, Sacking cloth Yds. 2,040,000, Hessian cloth Yds. 20,500,000.

The total exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth by sea from Calcutta from the beginning of January, were:—

1922.—Gunny Bags. Number 264,897,964. Gunny bags. Tons 253,073. Gunny cloth. Yards 902,966,016.

The total outturn of jute in the season 1922 is estimated at 4,236,500 bales of 400 lbs. as against 4,065,300 bales in 1921 (including imports from Nepal).

COTTON.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending 5th October, 1922, were 6,419 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 45,369 bales in the corresponding period of 1921. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from 1st September, 1922 to 5th October, 1922, were 30,039 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 194,474 bales during the corresponding period of 1921.

The estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on the 5th October, 1922, was according to E. I. C. A.'s weekly report, 504,397 bales.

In the month of July, 1922, the quantity of yarn spun in Indian mills was over 40 million lbs. and that of woven goods manufactured was 26 million lbs., as compared with 30 and 20 million lbs., respectively, during the corresponding month of 1921. The value of woven goods manufactured in Indian mills, as far as reported, amounted to nearly Rs. 4,91 lakhs in the month of July, 1922 as compared with Rs. 2,30 lakhs during the corresponding month of 1921.

The total imports during the week ending 7th October, 1922, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 21 million yards, as against 25 and 20 million yards in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively. The total quantity piecegoods (Indian and Foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras amounted to 1,800 tons, as against 2,104 tons in 1921 and 2,324 tons in 1920.

According to a forecast issued on the 29th April 1922, the total production of cotton for 1921-22 is estimated at 4,463,000 bales (400 lbs. each) as against 5,891,000 bales for 1920-21.

RICE.

The estimated arrivals of paddy and rice by rail and boat into Rangoon and Bassein from 1st January to 7th Oct., 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of previous year, were approximately as below:—

From 1st January to 7th October, 1922.—Rangoon 1,606,400 tons. Bassein 218,200 tons.

From 1st January to 8th October, 1921.—Rangoon 1,627,200 tons. Bassein 248,000 tons.

The imports of rice into Calcutta by all routes from 1st January to 7th October, 1922, amounted to 576,552 tons as against 436,387 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Rice entered for shipment to foreign ports at Rangoon and Calcutta from 1st January to 7th October, 1922 amounted to 1,196,264 tons and 78,956 tons, respectively as against 867,739 tons and 17,444 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The coastwise exports of rice from Rangoon to all India excluding Burma provincial ports, during the week ending 7th October, 1922, amounted to 6,149 tons of which, 1,268 tons were consigned to Colombo

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THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Oct. 22th.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 12 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches ...	29.811
Temperature of Air ... ... Degrees ...	83.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8
Dew Point	72.5
Relative humidity of Air	0.757
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	11.3
Maximum temperature of Air	99.8
Minimum do do	75.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do ... ... miles. ...	144

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	20	m 2 32	28 9	20	m 9 43	20 7
S.	21	e 2 56	24 4		e 9 38	18 3
		m 11 24	25 10	21	m 5 18	16 5
S.	22	e 5 31	23 9		m 6 6	16 7
		m 0 6	30 2	22	e 6 14	
M.	23	e 0 44	28 7		m 7 43	17 10
		m 1 32	29 7	23	e 7 58	
		e 1 18	27 2		m 7 38	15 9
Tu.	24	m 0 7	26 9	24	m 1 46	18 2
		e 0 44	26 6		e 8 35	17 7
W.	25	m 2 22	28 7	25	m 8 22	16 9
		e 2 15	26 6		e 8 52	16 8
Th.	26	m 3 19	27 7	26	m 9 31	19 9
		e 3 13	24 11		e 9 6	17 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 21ST OCTOBER 1022.

Summary of observations recorded at eight hours on Saturday, the 21st October 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is below the average at Multan. Night temperature was in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect at Mainpuri. Night temperature was lower than usual at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind but they are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and Ajmer and in excess at Jodhpur. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is below the average on south Kathiawar coast and above it at Desa and Rajkot. Night temperature was in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect at Saugor. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skes are moderately clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports a heavy fall of 2.46 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and at Belgaum. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature was below the average at Hyderabad and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rain associated with thunder and lightning has fallen nearly generally and at places heavy in south Hyderabad Mysore and southeast Madras and locally on the north Madras coast and south Malabar. The important falls are 2.46 inch at Hyderabad, 2.00 inch at Masulipatam, 2.86 inch at Trichinopoly and 1.81 inch at Coimbatore. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula. Sea has become moderate at Colombo.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in the Peninsula.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 20TH OCTOBER 1922.

Ranfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast while a few falls have also occurred in Burma, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Monywa, Raichur one inch; Hanamkonda, Bangalore a half; Cuddalore one; Bellary one and a half; Masulipatam two and Vizagapatam three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF OCT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum during past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIA & GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	9	—0.84
Do. 14th	86.9	71.0	68	...	9	—8.08
Jask	98.3	77.0	82	...	0	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	—0.21
Do.	93.8	74.1	45	...	2.51	...
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.7	66.8	42	...	...	—.233
Rawalpindi	88	63.1	64	...	15.36	...
Lahore	93.0	66.7	66	...	15.69	+3.48
Hissar	91.4	66.4	52	...	10.43	+6.80
Ambala	89.0	68.8	52	...	49.36	+4.10
Delhi	87.2	—	66	...	...	+5.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.8	60.9	48	...	21.85	...
Mainpuri	89.8	62.1	61	...	32.10	—1.31
Jhansi	91.2	62.2	47	...	25.66	+9.26
Cawnpore	93.8	62.5	58	...	45.66	+2.04
Allahabad	89.7	59.8	64	...	...	+28.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—					42.91	...
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	+7.81
Karachi	88.0	74.8	78	...	13.51	—4.18
Ajmer	91.6	59.4	37	...	15.55	—5.60
Jaipur	91.1	59.2	48	...	26.5	—5.07
Kotah	93.0	67.6	49	...	35.	+1.90
Mount Abu	77.8	60.2	42	...	...	—5.69
GUJERAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					8.1	...
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	16.89	—5.48
Dwarka	85.1	75.1	83	...	16.04	—7.08
Veraval	91.4	68.5	43	...	9.86	—9.86
Rajkot	16.5	62.8	72	...	44.80	—3.68
Bhavnagar Para	95.6	...	89	...	37.6	+0.70
Surat	95.3	71.9	63	...	...	+9.21
Ahmedabad	96.4	68.1	49	...	17.34	...
Deesa	95.0	60.0	60	...	37.18	+4.68
Neemuch	87.7	61.0	27	...	22.25	+16.51
Indore	89.9	61.1	53	...	...	+1.94
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.5	60.8	70	...	58.93	...
Saugor	90.0	61.6	80	...	46.34	+8.09
Mooragabad	99	66	78	...	39.80	+9.67
Khandwa	93	66	69	...	29.62	—6.29
Akola	93.1	66.8	51	...	19.83	—0.7
Amraoti	90.8	66.2	44	...	27.75	+0.67
Nagpur	90.6	64.1	60	...	40.35	—2.40
Chanda	87.8	63.2	68	...	48.91	—4.81
Raipur	87.6	63.9	68	...	42.15	+0.93
KONKAN—			94			+2.78
Bombay	83.9	76.4	65	...	78.68	...
Ratnagiri	88.1	70	...	...	6.67	+1.29
Mormugao	93	75.8	93	...	87.13	—0.58
Karwar	86.9	75.6	92	...	10296	—1.91
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—			47			—10.25
Malegaon	93.2	62.0	42	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	93.2	64.8	...	...	10.14	—10.74
Poona	91.5	63.7	65	...	9.02	—9.17
Sholapur	94.2	67.6	68	...	17.98	—6.84
Bijapur	92.4	72.7	79	0.0	7.26	—13.90
Belgaum	89.0	68.4	80	...	49.05	—9.00
Aurangabad	94.0	62.6	40	...	23.43	—3.37
Sitamabad (Indus)	97.4	63.3	27	2.46	18.66	—8.78
Hyderabad	82.7	71.3	93	...	40.09	—6.76
MADRAS AND COCHIN—			88	0.98	...	...
Mangalore	88.0	75.2	...	0.22	122.5	+8.68
Calicut	88.	76.0	80	2.05	128.5	+7.15
Cochin	86.8	74.6	80	0.22	71.87	+4.40
Colombo	87.2	74.6	93	...	...	—0.22
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—			95	...	...	...
			94	...	...	...
Masulipatam	92.5	75.2	...	...	35.51	—2.26
Bellary	92.1	69	...	0.79	7.87	—8.87
Cuddapah	95.6	72	88	1.81	15.56	—5.26
Madras	87.7	74.2	80	2.86	14.76	—7.31
Nungcaire	78.8	68.5	91	...	19.05	—8.09
Coimbatore	90.8	69.1	88	...	9.96	—0.87
Trichinopoly	96.5	71	84	...	13.8	—5.56
Negapatam	87	74.9	80	...	16.19	+0.3

Moulvi Meytab Hussain, a life-term political prisoner, is being prosecuted at Lucknow for an alleged assault on Mr. Herne, the Jailor of the Lucknow jail. (A. P.)

A Negapatam message to "Swarajya" reports that rebels in the Agency Tracts have looted Addatagela station, about 40 miles from Peddapuram.—A. P.

A Darjeeling message of October 19th says:—"The Governor to-day opened a Municipal Primary School for boys, capable of accommodating three hundred scholars.

MARVELLOUS VALUE

IN MEN'S

COTTON AND WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR

Huge Variety to Select from.

Our Vests, and other underwear are most popular for Texture, Weight and Quality.

ENTIRELY INDIAN MADE.

Ordinary Quality Vests: Single breasted half Sleeves: All sizes: Light but exceedingly durable: Rs. 2-6.

Superior Quality Double breasted: Durable and hard wearing: Will retain its softness even after it is washed. We have these in sizes from 28 to 40: Price Rs. 1-12 to 2-2: This Vest can also be had with Button Fronts. Necks specially finished to prevent tearing.

The A 1 Cotton Vest: This is undoubtedly the best Undervest: Absolutely unshrinkable and will wash and wear splendidly in sizes 32, 34, 36, and 38 Rs. 3; 3-1; 3-2; and 3-3.

The Cellular Vest is an exceptionally good Vest: Strong and durable and will withstand any amount of washing. Rs. 2-4 to 2-11.

Woollen, undervest, double breasted with or without button fronts, Low or High neck from Rs. 3-4 to 5-4 each.

Half cotton Half woollen vest: High neck Rs. 2.

We have a large quantity of Basel Mission Vests, and Underdrawers at prices ranging from 15 annas to upwards.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

STORMY PUBLIC MEETING.

RIGHTS OF CITIZEN'S VINDICATED.

The President, Hyderabad (Sind) Congress Committee writes under date 16th October:

Yesterday a public meeting of the citizens was called by some *Aman sabha* people, Government pensioners and few cooperators with the avowed object of discussing the evil effects of the Non-Cooperation movement in the town of Hyderabad, (Sind). The holmstead hall was packed to its utmost capacity, as the conveners had secured the attendance of some *mirs* and *pirs* who actually reside outside the city and they came accompanied by Mahomedan cultivators and their disciples. These men occupied almost all the chairs and made a unique picture. One convener proposed Mr. Mirza Kalichbeg, Retired Deputy Collector, to take the chair. Kazi Abdurrahman proposed Mr. Gopaldas, a pleader. A discussion ensued and one of the conveners more than once called upon the rustics to support their nominee. Great excitement and considerable noise prevailed. Mr. Pribhdas one of the organizers conceded Kazi Abdul Rahman's right to move an amendment, but requested him to withdraw. Mr. Abdul Rahman insisted on votes being taken. Mr. Abdul-Rahman protested and got up on the table. It is alleged he was openly assaulted and given two slaps by a servant of one of the Pirs. Other non-cooperators too were assaulted. Some citizens received blows. One supporter of the conveners openly brandished a stick. Fortunately non-cooperators and the citizens kept cool and a terrible catastrophy was averted.

MEETING CONTINUED.

The meeting was meant as a counterblast to the recent mass meetings of citizens, where the policy of Mr. Bolus Collector was openly condemned and a committee appointed to collect evidence and report. After the conveners had left the hall, Mr. Abdul Rahman demanded votes being taken claiming the citizens' right to continue the meeting. Mr. Santdas doubted the validity of such continuance of the meeting in the absence of the conveners. Dr. Valiram a convener who had stayed openly announced his strong disapproval of the methods employed by the organizers and he disassociated himself from them. The meeting then continued. Mr. Gopaldas was elected chairman unanimously. He stated that meeting had been convened to discuss the evil effect of Non-Cooperation in the city. In his opinion no such effect had ensued. Constructive work like Khaddar propaganda and Hindoo-Moslem unity was beneficial. He enquired repeatedly if any one would come forward to show any evil effects of Non-Cooperation in the city. None responded.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY BILL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Madras University Bill to be introduced at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council seeks to establish a teaching and residential university in Madras and to organise and develop teaching resources that exist in the city, to promote cooperation and reciprocity among colleges in Madras and to develop inter-collegiate activities, and the colleges in the city will become constituent parts of the new University and will undertake teaching as at present, but will be induced to specialise in certain departments of learning so as to prevent repetition and reduplication of effort on the part of several colleges in the same direction.

The object of the Bill is to make an attempt to promote the system of inter-collegiate co-operation, to establish an organic connection between the colleges and the University, to promote an academic atmosphere and traditions about the University and to develop facilities for research and scholarship and to bring the University Professors and students in closer relationship. The Bill provides for the appointment of a whole time Vice-Chancellor.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The result of the First part of the Second Examination for the degree in Medicine of the Tilak Maharastra University.

FIRST CLASS.

(1) Mr. Raghunathrao Ramchandra Rao.

SECOND CLASS.

(In Order of Merit.)

(1) Mr. Kale V. B. (2) Ambeskar S. R. (3) Wayangankar G. L. (4) Yellaporekar V. K. (5) Sheth D. M. (6) Mate Y. B. (7) Wadekar C. G.

THIRD CLASS.

(1) Mr. Bapat N. B. (2) Bhatnagar B. H. (3) Miss. S. S. Gangla (4) Miss Bhimabai Jog (5) Mehta N. D. (6) Mehta R. L. (7) Mhatre G. A. (8) Nagle K. R. (9) Pillai N. K. R. (10) Potdar S. V. (11) Tendulkar M. R. (12) Udgaonkar D. B. (13) Vaidya V. S. (14) Vartak H. M. (15) Vatsalya Mangala Devi (16) Vyas L. N.

PRIZE.

Mr. Raghunathrao Ramchandra Rao, gets the "Shantabai Kale" Prize in Organic Chemistry.

T. M. UNIVERSITY RESULTS

The following are the result of the First Examination for the degree in Medicine of the Tilak Maharastra University:—

(1) Mrs. Radhabai Atre. (2) Mr. Badamikar Y. V. (3) Mr. Dharwarkar H. G. (4) Mr. Kalgaonkar V. S. (5) Mr. Puntambekar G. A. (6) Mr. Mr. Ranade R. V. (7) Mr. Salaria M. O. (8) Mr. Sortur N. M. (9) Mr Wagh K. G. (10) Mr. Kulkarni V. R.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. EXAMINATION.

The following students have passed out of the above Institution the Senior Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce which was held in Bombay in last May by the Bombay Govt. Educational Department.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY.

1. Mr. P. Aiyer M. Tiruvadamarudar (with Distinction); 2. Julien Pereira; 3. Arunnudha A. Swamy; 4. Amritlal L. Patel; 5. Narayan M. Khare; 6. A. Laxman (Pondicherry); 7. D. Shivram Dixit; 8. Meyer M. Nissim.

METHODS & MACHINERY OR BUSINESS.

1. P. Aiyer M. Tiruvadamarudar (with Distinction); 2. Julien Pereira.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

1. P. Aiyer M. Tiruvadamarudar (with Distinction); 2. Julien Pereira.

The percentage of students passed in Book-keeping and Accountancy out of the above Institute is 55 percent.

KHADDAR ACTIVITIES IN KARNATAK

(THROUGH THE KHADDAR INFORMATION BUREAU.)

The following account of Khaddar activities in the Congress Province of Karnatak is compiled from the various reports received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member in Charge, the All India Congress Khaddar Departments and the Khaddar Information Bureau.

COSTITUTION.

The Congress Province of Karnatak consists of eight districts of Bellary, Dharwar Belgaum, Bijapur, North Canara, (Karwar) South Canara, (Banglore). Mysore, and Coorg, including the Southern Maharatta States and the Nizam's dominions, have been affiliated with the adjoining British districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur. The main portion of Nizam's territories is absorbed in the Bijapur District. Mysore Province has been constituted into a separate district with Bengalore as its head quarters. The districts of Coorg, Bellary and South Canara from part, of the administrative province of Bombay. The Headquarters of the Province is at Gadag.

COTTAN-GROWING.

Karnatak is a largely cotton-growing Province, Major portion of the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, half of Bellary and half of Mysore Province are preeminently cotton-growing. The quality of cotton grown in the Province is good and is suitable for spinning yarn of 20 to 30 counts ordinarily and up to 50 counts if special attempts are made. Yarn up to 80 and 100 counts is also spun but in very limited quantities. The cotton-grown is sufficient to meet the needs of the Province. Congress Committee have to take care to purchase cotton during the harvest season and store it, especially in the non cotton growing districts, as otherwise prices of cotton go very high and make Khaddar prohibitive in price.

SPINNING.

The art of spinning had not completely died in large parts of province. The Non-Co-operation movement gave great Impetus to it and the revival is on a large scale. The average count of yarn spun is about 20. The carding is done by Pinjaris or the professional carders who are available in sufficient numbers. The carding charges are 3 as. per seer of 30 tolas. The spinning charges per seer of 80 tolas are 2,2½ 4 and 6 annas respectively for 15, 20, 30 and 50 counts. 75 per cent. of the yarn spun is good for warp The Charkas working in the Province are all of the old country pattern about 20" diametre, costing Rs. 38 each.

WEAVING.

The Province abounds in its weaving population. There are no less than a dozen big weaving centres (of handlooms) in the Province. There are 19 Weaving Institutions under the supervision of Congress Committees engaged in Khaddar production. There are no difficulties met with in the Weaving of hand spun yarn. The weavers are disinclined to discard mill yarn, as they are not sure of steady supply of Charka yarn and the spinners who are mostly women of the ryot class stop spinning in the agricultural season, which inconveniences the weaver. If there is greater production of hand spun yarn and a strong organisation behind it to keep it up sustainedly, weavers can be persuaded to take to hand spun yarn in larger numbers. The width woven is from 27" to 45". The weaving charges range from 3 annas to 5 according to the width. A large variety of Khaddar Dhoties, Saries, Shirting and coating cloth is produced in the province.

CHARKAS AND THE OUTPUT.

Statistics of the number of Charkas in the Province and the average monthly output of charka yarn and pure Khaddar in yards show that 22,400 Charkas are working, yielding a monthly output of 44,000 lbs. of yarn and 1,06,270 yards of pure Khaddar. Following table gives the figures for each District:—

District.	No. of Charkas Working.	Average monthly output of yarn.
Belgaum	7600	15200
Dharwar	3000	6000
Bijapur	5100	16000
Bellary	2000	4000
N. Canara	600	200
S. Canara	3000	1000
Mysore	1000	1500
Coorg	100	200
Total	22400 Charkas	44000 lbs. of yarn

Average counts of yarn spun.	No. of hand looms using Charka yarn.	Average monthly output of pure khaddar in yards.
8 to 20	... 466	33120
8 to 20	... 250	12000
10 to 20	... 300	50000
10 to 20	... 30	7500
8 to 10	... 10	150
6 to 15	... 50	2000
8 to 10	... 20	1500
6 to 15	... nil	nil.
Total	1126 hand looms	106270 yds.

There are 9 weaving institutions teaching weaving of hand spun yarn, 1 in Belgaum district, 4 in Drarwar district, 2 in Bijapur district, 2 in south Canara district, and 2 in Mysore district, of the 19 weaving institutions producing Khaddar in the Province. 10 are in Belgaum district, 3 in Dharwar district, 2 in Bijapur district, 2 in South Canara district, and 2 in Mysore district There are 21 Congress Sale Depots for Khaddar in the Province, 10 in Belgaum district, 4 in Dharwar, 4 in Bijapur district, and 3 in Bellary district.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

There is a keen demand but very inadequate supply. There is no importation of Khaddar from other provinces, except from Andhra and Ahmedabad which is not much. Khaddar is exported to Bombay and Poona from here but the export also is insignificant. All the khaddar is consumed in the province only. The selling prices of Khaddar vary from 8 annas to one rupee according to width, quality, double twist, etc., Indigenous dyeing is known and many varieties of khaddar are produced.

CONCLUSION.

The Province was visited by the Inspector of the All-India Congress Khaddar Department who found that the conditions for development of Khaddar work were highly satisfactory and recommended a loan of rupees one lakh for further expansion. The Congress Working Committee has accepted the recommendation and sanctioned the grant of loan of rupees one lakh, and the payment of the first instalment, as Seth Jamnalal Bajaj may think fit. The Inspector noted that the poverty of the rural parts and the famine area of Bellary, Dharwar and Bijaur made the revival of spinning a blessing for the masses. He considered the prices of Khaddar in Karnatak were high when compared with other Provinces but a great point in its favour was that the Province used all the Khaddar it produced. The demand exceeds supply. The Province has not separated its Khaddar activities, yet, but the organisation of a separate Khaddar department with a body of workers exclusively devoted to Khaddar work is now on hand and will be completed shortly. The Province has great scope for expansion of its Khaddar work and with greater organisation and more funds, the Province will be able to produce all the Khaddar required to meet its need. The province has deputed students to the All-India Khadi Vidyalaya at Sabarmati. The reports of Khaddar activities in some districts of the Province are attached to this report.

KHADDAR ACTIVITIES IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

The Bijapur District has large cotton growing areas. Spinning has been in practice in the districts even before Non-co-operation began. Spinning never died here. In the Talukas of Hungund, Begalkot, Bijapur, and Bagavadi which are the main cotton-growing centres females of the agricultural class used to spin yarn and it was used for making Pasodies (cotton blankets). These Pasodies were woven by a caste named Voli Dasars (untouchables), some of whom are still to be found engaged in the profession. Surplus yarn was taken to the village markets such as Girsagar and Nagral in Bilgi Petha. This yarn was purchased by the local weavers who made it into cloth and sold it. Handlooms are in existence in almost all the villages in the district in addition to the large weaving centres in about 80 villages. Some of these handlooms have been replaced by fly shuttle looms but since the commencement of the Khaddar movement handlooms have considerably increased. Handspinning also is on the increase. The cotton growing centres are Bijapur, Bagavadi, Bugalkot, Hungund. Budami Talukas. The Charka in use is of the country pattern and costs Rs. 3. The number of Charkhas working in the districts is estimated at 5100. The monthly output of yarn is 16,000 lbs. The counts of yarn spun are from 10 to 20, 300 handlooms are engaged wholly in weaving handspun yarn. The largest width woven is 54. The weaving charges range from 0.1-9 for 36 "to 0-4-0 for 54" per yard. 75 per cent of the yarn is fit for warp. Generally no Khaddar is imported into the district. But the district exports Khaddar to Bombay, Poona Dharwar, Hubli Gadag, Sholapur, Nagpur and Belgaum. The demand exceeds supply cent per cent. The Congress undertakings are self-supporting. The Bijapur Congress Committee has resolved that the objects of the Khaddar movement can be achieved only by carrying the cult of the Charkha to each village and making it a self-sufficing Khaddar producing centre. The Committee came to the conclusion that it was not in consonance with the principle of Khaddar production to attempt to manufacture Khaddar on a large scale in a few selected centres and to carry the finished product to the villages. The practical difficulties in such a plan of Khaddar production were that the number of middle men increased and the prices of Khaddar became costlier than the mill product. The Committee therefore resolved that they should concentrate all their efforts upon:

(1) Introducing the spinning wheel in every cottage in each hamlet.

(2) Inducing village weavers to take up handspun yarn.

(3) Persuading the rural population to buy only Khaddar.

It was decided to divide each Taluk in the district into small circles comprising about 30 villages to be in charge of Congress workers wholly devoted to organisation of Khaddar production.

The members in charge of Khaddar work in Bijapur are Sjts. Chinnallappa Kurli and G. S. Pujari.

KHADDAR ACTIVITIES IN BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Belgaum has 7,000 spinning wheels working in the District 200 handlooms are devoted to the weaving of handspun yarn. The monthly output of yarn is about 15,200 lbs. and that of Khaddar is 33,120 yards valued at Rs. 20,000. There is one weaving school in Belgaum from which 50 students have been trained in all the departments of Khaddar production and are now on active Khaddar work in the district. Handspinning had never died in the district. The khaddar produced in Belgaum is said to be popular. It is exported to Bombay, Satara, Mangalore and places in C. P. The supply exceeds demands. The Congress Committee does not directly produce Khaddar but encourages production by purchasing all the Khaddar that is produced. The Congress Committee has induced the local cloth merchants to take pledges not to import foreign cloth.

(Continued from col. 6.)

gether and there was a lack of touch between the halves and front line. The Irish backs worked hard to keep the Englishmen out. The interval came with no score.

The game was faster in the second half and play was more lively. The ball swung from end to end of the Irish line when they attacked—in contrast to England's disjointed, but occasionally dangerous play. From a "corner" forced by Mercer, Chambers netted cleverly after eighteen minutes' play. The Irishmen strove gamely, but could make no impression on the home defence. Four minutes from time Chambers again scored for England. The result therefore was England 2 goals, Ireland nil.

SPORTING NEWS.

BARRACKPORE AUTUMN MEETING.

FOURTH DAY'S RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

THE SODEPORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Mr Tutwiler's SQUEERS, 8-0, H Hutchins 1
Mr Gregory's MY MOTTO, 8-7, Sleigh ... 2*
Mr Ghose's ONE TOO MUCH, 8-0, Baker 2*
Mr Hugue's SPANISH CHESTNUT, 9-0, Walker 4

*Dead-heat.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 74-8; Places Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 12-8.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Spanish Chestnut, twoes on One Too Much, sevens on Squeers and My Motto, longer prices on the others.

THE SODEPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Lt-Col Tennent's BEPPO STAR, 9-0, Audas 1
Mr Huque's MOONFLOWER, 8-2, Marland 2
Mr Tarrant's LITTLE LIFE, 8-8, Hutchins 3
Mr Meerza's GEISHA GIRL, 8-0, Japheth 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 48-8; Places Rs. 27 and Rs. 51-8.

Betting:—Twos on Beppo Star and Little Life, fours on Lussker, fives on Stepaside, longer prices for the others.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Capt Molony's ROSE LYDIA, 8-0, Baker ... 1
Mr Jeffrey's ROIDOCK, 8-10, Audas 2
Mr Gregory's LADY LETTY, 7-7, H McQuade 3
Mr Chonaria's SUNDAY, 8-3, Hutchins ... 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 38-8; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16-8.

Betting:—Threes on Rose Lydia, 7 to 2 on Roidock, fours on Sunday, longer prices for the others.

DE LA BERE CUP.—Distance about 1mile.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 350 and Rs. 650; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. High-weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr McBaren's DEVAS VALE, 9-12, Baker 1
Mr Banerji's BANNER, 8-13, Harrison ... 2
Mr Blair's CYLARITY, 9-13, Hutchins ... 3
Mr Brown's NIGGS, 8-4, McQuade 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 24-8; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 16-8.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Devas Vale, 5 to 1 on Banner, threes on Cylarity, longer prices for the others.

THE GARRICK PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the 3rd division.

Nawab Bahadoor of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY, 8-1, Siley 1
Mr Dee's SALOON, 8-0, Harrison 2
Mr Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE, 7-7, McQuade 3
Mr Main's MERCURY, 7-7, Japheth 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 76-8; Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 14-8.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Saloon, fives on Winning Way, sixes on Glassington, sevens on Sherwood Belle and Mercury, fifteens on the others.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Mr Sontar's OKEH, 9-5, Pearce 1
Mr Dee's BRUSLEE, 9-6, Harrison 2
Mr Clarke's GALOSHE, 8-7, Sleigh 3
Mr Meerza's AVON, 8-4, Hutchins 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 86-8; Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

Betting:—Twos on B. Sharp, threes on Bruslee, fours on Galoshe, fives on Okeh, longer prices for the others.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians two, St. Mirren one.
Clyde one, Ayr nil.
Dundee three, Hamilton nil.
Falkirk one, Partick one.
Hibernians two, Raith nil.
Kilmarnock one, Hearts two.
Morton nil, Celtic one.
Motherwell three, Aberdeen one.
Rangers two, Albion Rovers two.
Third Lanark nil, Alloa one.

LEAGUE DIVISION ONE.

Newcastle United one, Arsenal one.
Villa two, Bolton nil.
Middlesborough two, Birmingham one.
Burnley three, Blackburn one.
Liverpool three, Cardiff one.
Chelsea one, Sunderland three.
Notts Forest two, Everton one.
Oldham nil, Huddersfield three.
Preston nil, Manchester City two.
Sheffield two, Stoke nil.
Tottenham Hotspurs three, West Bromwich nil.

LEAGUE DIVISION TWO.

Bury two, Crystal Palace one.
Clapton two, The Wednesday two.
Coventry one, Derby County nil.
Leeds nil, Leicester nil.
Manchester United (?), Fulham one.
Port Vale nil, Notts County nil.
Rotherham nil, Hull one.
South Shields nil, Bradford City nil.
Stockport three, Barnsley one.
West Ham two, Blackpool nil.
Wolverhampton nil, Southampton nil.

LEAGUE DIVISION THREE (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington one, Wrexham nil.
Southport one, Wigan nil.
Bradford four, Lincoln one.
Chesterfield two, Ashington two.
Crewe one, Barrow nil.
Durham nil, Stalybridge nil.
Grimsby one, Rochdale one.
Halifax three, Hartlepools United nil.
Tranmere nil, Nelson two.
Darlington two, Walsall nil.

(SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aberdare nil, Northampton two.
Brighton two, Brentford one.
Bristol City five, Southend nil.
Gillingham one, Watford four.
Luton two, Plymouth one.
Millwall one, Bristol Rovers nil.
Newport one, Merthyr one.
Portsmouth one, Reading nil.
Queens Park Rangers one, Charlton two.
Swansea five, Exeter one.
Swindon one, Norwich two.

ENGLAND vs. IRELAND.

The weather at West Bromwich was fine to-day when twenty thousand spectators watched the Association Football match between England and Ireland. England was nearly always attacking in the first half, but the forwards never really got to-

(Continued in col. 5.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

To-Day.

Extraordinary Genl. Meeting of the Madhorao Scindia, the Bradbury, the Mathradas, the Kasturchand and the Ceylon Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., 137, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

Public lecture on Primary Education, by Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and P. Pathak, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Swadeshi Exhibition, Madhav Bagh, 9 to 11 a.m., 3 to 9 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the total attendance of different nationalities in September last was 855; males 715 and 140 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Soudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 24th inst.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College, Bombay, re-opens for the Hemantadhiweshan from the 15th proximo. Only a limited number of students will be admitted. Those who wish to join the College should apply to the undersigned soon. There are some seats in the College Hostel. Those who wish to stay in the Hostel should register their claim by paying Rs. 2. The post-Graduate course will commence also from the 15th proximo:—

Dr. Sathaye, F. R. F. P. S.,
Superintendent National Medical College.
Bombay No. 10.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

Out of 92 candidates who appeared at the First L. C. P. S. Examination held last month the following 41 have passed:—

Adhikari, Gangadhar Vinayak; Agarwal, Onkarlal Fulchand; Ashrat, Muhammad; Baid, Mohanlal; Bookar, Chintaman Vinayak; Bhargava, Ram Dayal; Borkar, Balappa Vishwanath; Butamall, Dinanath; Deo, Balkrishna Ramchandra; (Miss) Doctor, Padmavatibai Manchharam; Dounde, Shivshankar Ramchandra; Ghaisas, Ganesh Trimbak; Ghatge, Venkatesh Tukuram; Gogate, Vaman Ganesh; Jawdekar, Shankar Ranganath; Joshi, Ambalal Jaduram; Kale, Vasudeo Shridhar; Kapoor, Ram Ditta; Kaulgud, Rukmangada Venkatrao; Kedarnath, Anand; Khasnis, Wasideo Ramchandra; Kulkarni, Venkatesh Hanmantrao; Kulkarni Sadahiv Keshav; Kurunwadkar, Vasudeo Keshav; Mahajan, Mulkraj Raggasha; Masoji, Sumitra Shivramji; Mathur, Jagdesh Narayan Kanmul; Patel, Jethabhai Bhailalbhai; Pathak, Ishwarlal Ramshankar; Patwari, Gopaldas Naraindas; Phadke, Vaman Hari; Purohit, Bijey Raj; Rawal, Harishankar Nageshwar; Sathe, Vinayak Shivram; Shah, Manilal Mancklal; Sholapurkar, Laxman Venkatesh; (Mrs.) Sompurka, Champubai; Sukla, Harihar Karunashankar; (Miss) Sule, Dwarkabai Ujwal, Shiva Datta; Valvekar, Shridhar Venkatesh.

TO-DAY'S MEETING

GUJERAT AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and Purshotum Pathak will speak on "Primary Education, An ungrounded aspersion on Gujerat," when Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the following papers will be read: (1) "The Aghukhoh of Sema Nagas of the Assam Hills and the Chah of the Kabulis, according to the Shah-nameh of Firdoshi" by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Ph. D., C. I. E. (2). "Notes on a Flying Visit to Japan form an Anthropological point of vew." (Second Paper) by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Ph. D., C. I. E.

Members and friends are invited to attend.

CORONER'S COURT

BEGGAR DIES IN POLICE LOCK-UP.

A the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, the Coroner, on Sunday morning, held an inquest touching the death of one Sarjoo Bhagan, a Hindoo beggar who died suddenly in the Esplanade Police Lock-up on the 21st instant at about 2 p.m.

Inspector Naiden led the evidence.

Dawood Khan Ahmed Khan, P. C. 2772 "A" residing at Khetwadi said he arrested the deceased at 4 p.m. on the 20th instant when he was begging. He had only a waistcoat on. The (witness) put a cloth on his loins and took him to the Esplande Police Station, where he was charged with begging and then locked up with others in a large lock-up. Witness, then, went away.

Archibald William (unemployed) said he was locked up with two others in a cell at the Esplande Police Station on the 21st inst He was locked up at 1-30 p.m., when the deceased and others were already in the lock-up. He (deceased) was, then, quiet. After 2 p.m. he commenced coughing and vomiting. He vomited twice. He did not appear to be in his right mind but did not make any noise and was not abusive. He did not ask for anything. He died soon after he vomited. Witness informed the armed Policemen who was on duty. They were all removed from the cell by the Inspector of Police.

To the Coroner witness said there was no disturbance in the cell.

Dr. William Nunan who examined the body of the deceased at the morgue on Sunday was of opinion that the spleen of the deceased liver showed signs of chronic inflamation. The heart was small. The stomach was empty. The cause of death was "heart failure", resulting from chronic malaria.

The jury returned a verdict that the cause of the death of Sarjoo was "chronic malaria and heart-failure".

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, on Sunday morning, held an inquest touching the death of one Surjoo Bhajan, (16) who died on account of his having accidentally fallen from a train of the G.I.P. Railway from which he tried to alight whilst it was in motion.

Chadi Mugdambux, a tailor residing at Cheera Bazaar said the deceased was his brotherin-law. He last saw him alive on the 21st about 7 a.m. when he went to his work. At 1 p.m. he heard that he (deceased) had been run over by a train. A paper was found in his pocket giving his address.

Babu Sakaram, a peon, residing at Byculla said he saw the deceased about 10 p.m. on the 21st at the Byculla Railway station of the G.I.P. Railway. As the train was leaving the station the deceased tried to alight with his face towards the rear of the train, and he fell. His head was broken and he died on the spot. The Police came and took away the dead body. The jaw of the deceased was fractured and blood issued from his nose and ears.

After some further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

At the Coroner's court Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of an unknown male beggar whose dead body was found in the Mombadevi tank.

Purmeshrum Bhugwan, a Ramoshi at the Mumbadevi Tank said he sometimes saw the deceased near the tank. On the morning of the 21st about 7 o'clock he saw his dead body floating in the tank. It was taken out in the present of a punch at the instance of the Police. There was only a loin-cloth on the body, which was highly decomposed. There were no marks of violence on the body. There were no relations of the deceased.

After some further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of drowning in the Mombadevi Tank, but there was no evidence to show how he was drowned.

ALI BROTHERS' DAY.

PUBLIC MEETING ON 1ST PROX

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on the 1st. proximo, to celebrate the Alli Brothers' Day, when Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall will preside.

GLIDING IN SUSSEX.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Gliding contests in Sussex have concluded with a record flight by the Frenchman Maney Rolle on a Peyret machine lasting three hours and twenty-one minutes. This has beaten the record achieved by Hentzen on the 21st August, namely, two hours. Polle thus wins the Thousand Sterling Newspaper Prize for the best performance.

Rolley broke the world's record for flight with a passenger in a motorless aeroplane, to-day, by flying for forty-nine minutes in a Fokker biplane glider.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Vienna.—The death is announced of Baron Burian, ex-Foreign Minister.

CABLE ITEMS.

The ex-Kaiser's civil betrothal ceremony has been performed at Doorn.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar is dangerously ill. He is at present at Folkestone.

The King has given an audience to Mr. Sastri.

At the Queen's Club, Ritchie on Friday defeated Doctor Fyzee in the Final of Men's Singles in the London Covered Courts' Championships, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

The Scottish League beat the Irish League on 19th instant by 3 goals to nil in the Association football match at Glasgow.

An appeal authorised by the Admiralty and signed by Admiral Sturdee, president and Mr. Reginald McKenna, Honorary treasurer, of the Society for Nautical Research has been issued for funds to restore Nelson's (Flag Ship) "Victory" to the appearance she wore at Trafalgar. The "Victory" is at present in dry dock consecrated to her for all time by the Admiralty.

The death has occurred of Lord Bredbane, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland.

The reported appointment of Mr. Felling as the General Manager of the Uganda Railway has been confirmed by the Colonial Office.

The Greek Government, for reasons of economy, has decided to suppress a number of legations, including those at Berlin, Vienna, Tokio, Petrograd, Brussels and the Hague.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, a former Liberal Cabinet Minister, will appear on the Tory platform on Tuesday in support of Mr. Bonar Law's candidate.

SWAMI VISVANAND CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

Swami Visvanand has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, for refusing to furnish security under Section 108, the Criminal Procedure Code. The Swami will now be sent over to Dhanbad in Bengal to take his trial there under Section 124A and 153A.

ECHO OF OTTAPALAM INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The High Court has admitted an appeal on behalf of Mr. Subramania Iyer against the judgment of the Subordinate Judge of Calicut, in a suit for damages filed by Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, for the publication, in the "Hindu" of an emergency report on what was known as the "Ottapalam police incident". The Court also ordered the stay of the execution of the decree of the lower court, but at the same tim directed that the decreed amount of Rs. 6,000 be deposited in the court in three weeks.

CONGRESS SESSION AT GAYA.

The Congress Publicity Bureau, Gaya, has issued the following bulletin:

The Indian public will be glad to know that arrangement for the holding of the Gaya Sessions of the National Congress are progressing. The site selected for the Pandal is picturesque spot about three miles from the Gaya Railway Station. It is immediately on the bank of the sacred Falgu and surrounded by beautiful natural sceneries on all sides. The famous Budha Gaya is only four miles from the Congress Pandal while the Hindu Gaya and Bishnapad is but one mile. The foundation stone of the Pandal has already been laid. The construction of the Pandal which is expected to accommodate about 25,000 people has been entrusted to a Calcutta firm according to the plan of Mr. H. K. Banerjee, a qualified Engineer, from Calcutta, who has placed his honoray services at the disposal of the Reception Committee. Special huts will be constructed for the stay of the delegates on the river bank. During the Congress week the weather here will be very cold and delegates intending to attend are requested to bring with them good warm clothing.

"RIGHTS OF TRADE UNIONS."

MEETING OF BOMBAY LABOURERS.

Under the auspices of the Central Labour Bureau, a public meeting of the labourers of Bombay was held on Sunday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to discuss the "Rights of Trade Unions." The hall was packed to its utmost capacity with the strikers of the Bombay Tramway Company. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided.

On the motion of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"This meeting enters its emphatic protest against the action of the Tramway Company in not recognising the Tramwaymen's Union on the ground that there are outsiders among the office-bearers of the Union, who under the present circumstances ought to be in the Union as helpers and organisers."

On the motion of Mr. B. F. Bharucha the second resolution, which runs as follows, was passed:—

"This meeting is of opinion that now that the matter has reached a crisis and the Company has unnecessarily to put the public into inconvenience and to annoyance the whole question of the strike should be decided by reference to arbitration by representatives of the Company and the Union."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baptista then said at one time he was at the head of the Tramway Workmen's Union, but to-day their friend Mr. Tairsee was at the head of its affairs. They all knew very well the reason for which the Tramway strike had been declared; it has been declared on account of the Tramway Company not recognizing their Union. Some two years ago, the speaker had an opportunity of having an interview with Mr. Remington of the Tramway Company whom he had convinced of the grievances of the Tramway workmen and of the necessity of having a Union of the workmen of the Tramway Company. He did not understand who came in the way of the Company in recognizing the Tramway Workmen's Union. He was sure Sir Stanley Reed, as a Director of the Company, was in favour of outsiders being allowed to be office-bearers of the Union. The Company had already suffered a loss of one lakh of rupees on account of the workmen's strike. He then fervently appealed to the workmen to be firm in their demands.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

CUTCHI CLUB SOCIAL GATHERING.

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji, the former President of the Cutchi Club, came off on Sunday evening at the hall of the Club, opposite Marine Lines Station, Queen's Road, Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla presiding. At the outset, the guests were treated to Indian music by the Professors of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in opening the meeting wished the members of the Cutchi Club a happy new year and said such a large gathering was called some time back at the bungalow of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Lalji who had expressed his desire to call such gatherings every year. He (the speaker) hoped that gatherings of that kind would be called every three months so that the members of the Club might have an opportunity of meeting each other. He was there to unveil the portrait of one who had rendered yeoman services to the country, he meant the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Lalji, who first commenced his mercantile career at Aden. He was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for well-nigh twenty-four years and was always following in the footsteps of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The late Mr. Lalji was also a staunch Congressman and he always took an active part in the political arena of the country. It was Mr. Lalji who spent three lakhs of rupees for the purpose of erecting a *Musaferkhana* for the poor pilgrims in Bombay.

He then unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. Lalji who was the founder of the Club, amidst applause.

Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj and Mr. Shantidas Askaran also made speeches paying tributes to the late Mr. Lalji.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the Club was meant for the Cutchis, who, he regretted, did not take much interest in the affairs of Cutch. He, therefore, requested the Secretary of the Club either to create interest in the members of the Club in the affairs of their Cutch State or to change the name of the Club. He exhorted the audience to safeguard the interests of their State and to record their emphatic protests against the drastic steps of the Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ebrahim Lalji then thanked the President and the speakers for having eulogized the services of his father.

The function then came to a successful close at 7-30 p.m.

PRIZE SESAYS.

The Milad Committee, Secunderabad (Deccan), offers two Gold Medals for the best essays not exceeding 15 foolscap pages, on "Rawadari-e-Islam" in Urdu and "Islam—the Rational Religion" in English. The Essays should be written on one side only.

The competition for the Urdu Essays is restricted to College students of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions only and the English one is open to all writers irrespective of age, caste or creed. The Essay should reach the undersigned by the 5th November 1922, under a sealed cover with the wordings "Prize Essay" written thereon. The Essays will not be returned to the writers. The result of the competition will be communicated by post to the prize-winners and to others as well, provided clear address is given on the last page of the Essays. All correspondence to be addressed to Mr. R. H. Khan, Hon. Secretary, Station Road, Secunderabad (Deccan).

CONGRESSWORKERSAND "MAHARASHTRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

The local "Maharashtra" criticises "inconsistencies" of some prominent Congress workers including Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

HAVOC OF BENGAL FLOODS.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 4 CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Bengal Relief Committee estimates the total damage done by floods at four crores of rupees, and says the winter crop, which is the mainstay of the rural population has been destroyed, and there is dearth of clothing and fodder.

The total collection hitherto amounts to Rs. 1,10,000.

Sir P. C. Ray, President of the Committee, has left for the central relief base at Santahar.

HELP STRICKEN BENGAL.

MR. SEN'S PATHETIC APPEAL.

Mr. A. C. Maitra, Representative, Khulna Famine Relief Fund, writes to us from No. 23 Medows Street, Bombay, thus:—

Sir,—The following account has been sent to me by Mr. N. N. Sen, Vice-President, Flood Relief Fund, and Mr. Jotish Chandra Ghosh, Secretary, Khulana Famine Relief for publication.

Hearing of the distress caused by the flood the Trustees of the National Cyclone Relief Fund have made a grant of rupees one thousand for relief in Faridpur. With this money and with one bale of cloth, kindly donated by the Khulna Famine Relief Committee, we went to Madoripur, via. Gopalganj, at the request of the members of the Madoripur Sovasram who have undertaken the relief work in these areas. A strong committee has been formed at Madoripur for arranging relief. This Committee is working through the agency of the Madoripur Sovasram—the workers of which did such wonderful work in Khulna last year. The Ramkrishna Mission has taken charge of the Palong Thana, the Bholananda Sevaka Mandali have taken charge of Rajair thana while the Sevasram has taken charge of the remaining portion of the affected area. Babu Ambika Charun Majumdar, the "Grand Old man of Faridpur," has been proposed and has accepted the Presidentship of the Relief Committe and Rai Sahib A. K. Mukerjee has been appointed treasurer.

"We made a careful survey of the area during our voyage from Gopalganj to Madoripur and one of us made a detailed inspection of Madoripur thana and the other tract of the Rajair thana. In many places there are to be found vast tracts which are now plain sheets of water with patches of Amun paddy here and there. The Ryots have lost their jute, 'aus' and sugar-cane crops, and in many places the 'amun' paddy crops also. To add to their miseries, water is not subsiding. The main thoroughfare in Madoripur town which is rather high was submerged under water according to information from the 11th of Shrawan last and in some places, water was still on the road whee we saw it on the 20th September last. Men are with much difficulty having shelter in huts. Cattle are suffering from terrible and agonising pain. They are in a standing posture in knee-deep mud for weeks, if not months together and are dying in hundreds. The consensus of opinion is that Rajira thana is the worst-stricken. Here the water of the Padma has risen so very high that the entire thana is practically a vast continous sheet of water. It is impossible to discover where the river ends and high-land begins. From one village a little child was carried away by an alligator from his own court-yard. In Madoripur town a child was drowned in the compound of his own house. Vegetables are scarce and fish cannot be had unless water begins to subside.

"In the name of suffering humanity we beg to appeal to our generous and kind-hearted brethren to help the Relief Committee with money and cloth. Workers are also needed.

All remittances should be made payable either to the President, Faridhpore, or to the Treasurer, Madoripur.

IN AID OF SUFFERING BENGAL.

Mr. H. C. Roy, Mumbadevi Road, sends us the following second list of subscriptions for the relief of the flood-stricken people of N. Bengal:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Nandalal Paul	5	0	0
Sharabhai Bhogilal	10	0	0
Messrs. B. K. Readymoney and Co.	10	0	0
Foolchand Kasturchand Zaveri ...	5	0	0
Damodar Gajanan Rabade of Kalkadevi Temple	25	4	0
Mrs. Pravakar Hari Khadilkar...	5	0	0
Total Rs.	60	4	0
Road collection from Zaveri Bazar, Sheik Memon Street, Princess Street and Kalkadevi Road, on the 20th October in the evening. (Thanks are due to Messrs. Rajanlal Das, Bhola Nath Dutt, N. Gupta, B. K. Chatterjee, Anil Chandra Maitra for the road collections.)	430	5	4
Total collections including Rs. 664-14-2 already acknowledged comes to Rs.	1,155	7	6

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF.

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of the following:—

	Rs.
Mr. Manibhai J. Patel	5
Mr. Kakalbhai B. Vakil (cheque).....	50
Mr. B. R. Munshi	5

BENGAL FLOOD RLIEF FUND.

The following contrbutions to the Fund have been received. Wadia Charity Fund. (sent direct to Sir P. C. Roy) Rs. 7,000; S. C. Banerjee, Esq., Rs. 200; J. Chakraborty, Esq., Rs. 100; K. P. Haldar, Esq., Rs. 50; B. Acharjee Esq., Rs. 30; D. G. Dalvi, Esq., Rs. 15; A. C. Chatterjee Esq., Rs.15; B. N. Sen Esq., Rs. 11; G. K. Deodhar Esq., Rs. 10; N. N. Gupta Esq., Rs. 10; A Sympathiser Rs. 10; Mrs. Gokhale Rs. 10; G. K. Gadgil Esq., Rs. 10; J. B. Sinha Esq., Rs. 5; S. V. Puntambekar Esq., Rs. 5; H. N. Mazumdar Esq., Rs. 2-8; P. S. S. Rs. 2; S. R. Gosh Esq., Re. 1; L. M. De Esq., Re. 1.

RETRENCHMENT IN ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 21.

Mr. Hyderi of Hyderabad and other members of the Retrenchment Committee of the Muslim University and Raja Mahmoodabad have arrived here. The Committee has been sitting for the last two days and will also continue on the 23rd.

The first convocation of the University is postponed till December on account of the Begum of Bhopal's inability to attend Her Highness being the Chancellor.

BERAR LANDHOLDERS.

TO TEST VALIDITY OF BERAR TENANCY LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 19.

About 160 Izardars of Yeotmal District in Berar have served the Government with notice of a suit for a declaration that the Berar Alienated Village Tenancy Law is *ultra vires*. The suit is likely to be filed in the last week of December, 1922. Berar is not British territory and the proceedings promise to be important. The management of these suits is in the hands of the Izardars and Inamdars Association of Yeotmal which is a body of more than twenty five years standing

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

The Secretary, Nadiad Town Samiti, writes:—

Seventeen elected councillors of the Nadiad Municipality resigned in August last as a protest against Government's illegally taking away Rs. 3,000 from Nadiad Sub-Treasury. In a bye-election held on the 28th September, eight councillors were elected unopposed, the remaining nine seats having been illegally filled up by nomination by the Commissioner of the Northern Division. A suit has now been filed to declare this nomination illegal and the Civil Court has granted notice to issue an *ad interim* injunction to the effect that the nine members should not act as duly appointed members of the Municipality nor should the Municipality treat them as such.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

Pandit Dwivedi, Secretary of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, writes:—

The thirteenth session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan holds its sitting at Cawnpore this year. A big Reception Committee has been formed, with Pandit Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi as Chairman and Pandit Vishwanbharanath Kaushik as General Secretary. A number of prominent literary workers have been associated with the Sammelan's work as members of the Executive Committee.

JATHAS REFUSE TO GIVE UP KIRPANS.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 20.

Several Jathas of Akalis reached Amritsar during the last two days. They generally spent their time in the gardens near the Golden Temple, and listened to the speeches of prominent Akalis.

Two Sikh pickpockets were caught last night picking the pockets of Akalis. They were brought before the Secretary, the Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee, this morning, who decided not to hand them over to police, but to deal with them in a Dewan.

The Secretary, the Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee, states that the Jatha arrested on the 18th refused to give up their *kirpans*, on account of which it is alleged they were severely punished and were then separately taken into tents and told to apologise for their action. The Jathedar was it is believed, made to stand in custody by the police with hands tied up for six hours. Assistant Jathedar is stated to have been beaten and then treated like a Jamedar for the whole night. The Jathedar complained of this treatment in the court yesterday. The Magistrate offered to send his statement to the police for investigation, upon which the complaint was withdrawn. The Jathedar said that he had no faith in such an investigation.

100 ARRESTS ON FRIDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 21.

There were 100 arrests yesterday as usual at Gurukabagh. The arrests now total 2,758. A Jatha of military pensioners is to start for Gurukabagh on the 22nd instant. The Jatha will be accompanied by a band, part of the way. 97 pensioners have enrolled themselves so far.

There was a big annual firework display at the Golden Temple last night, witnessed by a large crowd. Nothing unusual has happened during the Dewali. Many private houses were illuminated.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee have issued a statement that bad treatment of arrested Akalis continues They statethat the Jetho arrested on the 19th instant received very inhuman treatment after arrest for shouting religious verses. Five hundred Akalis have been despatched from Amritsar to outside jails.

SWAMI VISHVANAND'S STATEMENT.

A statement, said to be that of Swami Vishvanand, has been circulated here. In the statement the Swami states that reports of the speeches for which he was arrested were altered in translation and they are neither faithful nor true. In the rest of the statement, the Swami attempts to excuse his action in refusing defence in the Court, and states that the present Government is doomed to early destruction.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The Standing Committe to be attached to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture have been selected from the panels elected by two Chambers of the Indian Legislature and will consist of Sardar Joginder Singh and Mr. Sukhbir Sinha (from the Council of State) and Messrs J. N. Mukherjee, W. M. Hussanally and T. V. Seshagiri Iyer (from the Assembly.)

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO MEET IN BOMBAY.

The adjourned Working Committee meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee is now fixed to be held in Bombay on November 1st.

Members of the Working Committee are requested kindly to attend. Non-members also, as previously invited, may attend, if possible.

MAHRATTA WAR MEMORIAL.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following:—

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to unveil the Mahratta War Memorial at the Shanwar Wada, Poona, at 8 a.m. on the 11th November (Armistice Day) 1922.

Owing to the construction work now being carried on there, in connection with the new bridge, the space from [illegible] ceremony can be viewed is very [illegible]

Admission therefore will [illegible] for which application should [illegible] fore November 1st.

The Monument, of course, [illegible] to inspection by the public [illegible] veiling ceremony is completed.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

It is officially notified that primary education of male children whose ages are not less than six and not more than eleven years, shall be compulsory in Moradabad, Bareilly, Balrampur, Bulandshar, Lakhimpur, Gahzipar and Kashipur Municipalities.

CHRISTLESS CHRISTIANITY:

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In one of your articles words "Christless Christianity" have attracted my attention and I feel that the statement is true to a very great extent.

In the Church the priestcraft has made the name of Christ obscure by preaching queer doctrines and never practising according to the preaching even. In the practical life of a Christian we do not see the love of Christ, but on the contrary hatred is predominant. The excellent doctrine "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man" is believed in theory only but in practice we find it obscured by the wars, strifes, jealousies and race-hatred. It has been truly said that if Christ comes to the world just now it will be the Christians who will disbelieve Him first and call Him all sorts of names and will not hesitate to crucify Him again. They are in fact doing so every day by their highly anti-Christian life.

The Church organizations are such as they can admit no reforms because they are chiefly in the hands of alien matter-of-fact clergymen, who are interested in keeping the sheep under their control. The recruitment of the sheep is being made from those castes that would for at laest three generations be under the yoke of evil-minded and designing people. Indians are studiously kept backward in their moral, political, social and religious lives. Poor lambs are sacrificed every day by conversion into everlasting captivity. If a man calls a Padre Brother, instead of Respected sir, he is termed insolent, impolite and very forward, while the Padre in his sermons calls all "natives" brethren several times but in his dealings with them he is not at all like a brother. He distrusts an Indian as much as any bureaucrat does and never treats an Indian on terms of equality. A raw youth from England can get Rs. 400 p.m. but an Indian brother can do with Rs. 40. Why not?

Again all communities are represented at the Provincial and Imperial councils but who cares for the poor, neglected and oppressed Indian Christians?

A sort of Bureaucracy has been established in the Church where sycophants and flatterers are given small jobs with licence to "Chugli" and to scandalise others.

It is high time that these things should not be allowed to go on as they have been going on heretofore and I therefore beg leave to appeal to all Indian Christians to take up this matter seriously and adopt measures which would break all the foreign shackles and give them the strength to see and follow our Lord and Master, in perfect love and peace.—Yours, etc.,

"A NATIVE CHRISTIAN."

Surat, Oct. 2.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just received a letter from Mr. Chaman Lal and I shall be obliged if you will publish the following extract:—

"Dear Mr. B. J. Padshah,

Your telegram. In reply to my suggestion for mediation you asked me a question as follows:—'What confidence could there be that the award would not be deflected by genuflections and threats of social boycott.'

Since you asked me this question I immediately communicated with Jamshedpur workers to find out whether they would abide by our award. They agreed and I communicated their decision to you. Now you state that you have publicly contradicted my telegram. You must have done so in a fit of forgetfulness. I have your written word with me which you cannot contradict."

This speaks for itself. I do not wish to increase embarrassment by comments.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Oct. 21.

S. M. DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 20.

The Sothern Marathi Depressed Classes Conference passed a number of important resolutions, expressing their loyalty to the British Throne, the loss of late urging the growing need of compulsory education among them, and insisting upon having their own representatives in the proposed education boards. Another resolution adopted by the Conference claimed admission of candidates from amongst the depressed classes into Government services, and demanded equal treatment at all public places like courts, schools, *dharmasalas*, etc.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Monday, October 23, 1922.

THE POSITION IN ENGLAND.

The news of the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George has been received with thanksgiving throughout Europe, and still more throughout Asia and North Africa. It is felt that, with the light-hearted friend of Venizelos and Zaharoff the greatest danger to world-peace has been removed from a position where he was able (light-heartedly) to promote another general war. But we would warn our readers not to expect too much from any change of Government in England. There are some people, we know, who think that a victory of Labour at the polls would automatically settle every Indian and Asiatic problem in the way desired of Indians. That we believe to be an error due to the acceptance of protestations as a pledge of future conduct. We have spoken of the system of government in England, as a powerful machine. In that machine, the party in power has its definite place, restricted by the practice and the policy of former governments, and hampered by routine; so that short of a really revolutionary party—and the Parliamentary Labour Party is not that —every party when in power finds itself in the same position as every other party in power, and behaves in much the same way, no matter what may be its advertised aims and predilections. We do not think that a Labour victory of a dramatic or revolutionary kind, sweeping the country, is possible at this stage of England's history. It is conceivable that Labour might, with luck, gain enough seats at the General Election to show a small majority over the Conservatives. A Labour Liberal Coalition Government might then take office, but in our opinion it would be an error from the Labour standpoint. Labour should always be in opposition until it possesses an overwhelming majority. For the position of a homogeneous and numerically strong opposition is much more advantageous than that of a heterogenous ministry supported by two parties which can only outvote the opposition while they hold together. This has been proved a hundred times in English history. Moreover, the opposition is at liberty to preserve intact its conscience and its principles, while the party in power, from the very structure of the Government machine in which it has to fit, must always compromise to some extent. Therefor, we say, that it would be better for India to have a strong Labour opposition in the House of Commons than to have a Labour, or a Liberal-Labour Government with but a small majority. A strong opposition can command the actions of the Government to a very great extent, and it does not hesitate to force extreme action since the Government, and not the opposition, will have to answer for it to the country.

One thing seems certain; that the Liberals, whether Coalition or Independent, have not a chance in the coming election though the spells of the Welsh wizard may do something for the Coalition Liberals. The fight is between the Conservatives and Labour; and we compassionate Mr. Lloyd George for his inability to skip across into the Labour camp immediately as we feel pretty certain he must wish to do. Even the heyday of the Coalition he was careful to keep open certain channels of communication with the Labour party, and it is his misfortune if, on account of their connection with him, those channels of communication have become discredited among the Labour people. It is not possible for Mr. George to change immediately, but that the leadership of the Labour party is his ultimate objective we believe. The Conservatives cannot assimilate him. The Coalition Liberals have by their flabbiness forfeited all public confidence. The Asquithian Liberals regard him as another Judas, and they are much too intellectual, individually, to succumb to the arts of the demagogue. Mr. Lloyd George is essentially a demagogue, and British Labour, in its honesty and general ignorance still offers him a field. It cannot be cultivated before the next general election, but that he intends to cultivate it we believe; and we imagine that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his other friends are already preparing the ground. His personal charm is great, his power of explaining himself away still greater, and his cleverness cannot be overestimated. Still we gravely doubt whether, in view of his too evident performances as head of the Liberal Conservative Coalition, British Labour could be brought to welcome him within the next ten years.

Meanwhile, it is a blessing to the world that one whose spell of power has brought so much dishonour to the name of England, should for a time at least, be relegated to a sphere where he can do no mischief. The evil he has done is not to any political party. but to England as a whole; and the Conservatives have discarded him, not at the call of the Labour Party or of the Asquithian Liberals, but of their own volition. That shows that the sense of national honour, so long dulled by what was reckoned as the call of patriotism, is once more alive in England in all parties; and if the sense of honour has indeed revived, then there is hope once more of honest counsels and just dealing. The Khilafat and Swaraj demands, being demands for mere justice, are not the affair of any English party. Representing as they do a more humane and wiser policy than that which, under the Welsh Wizard, has so evidently failed, they should be the concern of England as a whole.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The "Times of India", in its issue of Friday, published an editorial paragraph containing an attack on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the head of the Non-Cooperation movement, of which the only conceivable object must be to create bitterness and ill-feeling between the Parsi Community and the rest of their countrymen. The head and front of the venerable Pandit's offending was evidently that he dared to deliver an address to an exclusively Parsi audience at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday under the presidency of Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit. The Pandit spoke to his audience about the political history of their country, the circumstances which led to the adoption of the Non-Cooperation movement by the Congress and the essentials of that movement, and ended by paying a glowing tribute to the unique services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi and by appealing to the Parsi community not to entertain any bitter feeling for the wrongs sustained during the riot in November last. The fact that the Excelsior Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity and that a most critical audience gave frequent indications of agreement and applause are a sufficient answer to the writer in the "Times of India", who observes that "the humour of it lies in Mr. Malaviya's presumable belief that his audience could not see through" what "might be headed the A. B. C. of Non-Co-operation Camouflage." The Panditji said that the Non-Cooperation movement was only a protest against Government and not a rebellion. The "Times of India" quarrels with this statement and suggests that what the Mahatma and the country mean by Non-Cooperation is rebellion. The suggestion has so often and so completely been repudiated that no words are necessary to expose the mischievous misrepresentation.

The Mahatma has made his position and the position of his country clear beyond any shadow of doubt in many speeches and articles. In the course of "An Open Letter to Every Englishman in India" he wrote in October, 1920: "In my humble opinion, no Indian has cooperated with the British Government more than I have for an unbroken period of twenty-nine years of public life in the face of circumstances that might well have turned any other man to rebel. . . So last December I pleaded hard for a trustful Cooperation. I fully believed that Mr. Lloyd George would redeem his promise to the Mussulmans and that the revelations of the official atrocities in the Punjab would secure full reparations for the Punjabis. But the treachery of Mr. Lloyd George and its appreciation by you, and the condonation of the Punjab atrocities have completely shattered my faith in the good intentions of the Government and the nation which is supporting it. But though my faith in your good intentions is gone, I recognise your bravery and I know that what you will not yield to justice and reason, you will gladly yield to bravery. . . I know you would not mind if we could fight and wrest the sceptre from your hands. You know that we are powerless to do that, for you have ensured our incapacity to fight in open and honourable battle. Bravery on the battlefield is thus impossible for us. Bravery of the soul still remains open to us. I know you will respond to that also. I am engaged in evoking that bravery. *Non-Cooperation means nothing less than training in self-sacrifice.* Why should we cooperate with you when we know that by your administration of this great country we are being daily enslaved in an increasing degree? This response of the people to my appeal is not due to my personality. . . People flock in their thousands to listen to us because we to-day represent the voice of a nation groaning under iron heels. . . My religion forbids me to bear ill-will towards you. I would not raise my hand against you even if I had the power. I expect to conquer you only by my suffering. You are in search of a remedy to suppress this rising ebullition of national feeling. I venture to suggest to you that the only way to suppress it is to remove the causes. You have yet the power. You can repent the wrongs done to Indians. You can compel Mr. Lloyd George to redeem his promises. You can compel the Government to summon a Conference of the recognised leaders of the people duly elected by them and representing all shades of opinion so as to devise means for granting Swaraj in accordance with the people of India." In the course of a second letter written in July, 1921 he said: "I give you the whole of my motive when I tell you that I am impatient to end or mend the system, which has made India subservient to a handful of you and which has made Englishmen feel secure only in the shadow of the forts and the guns that obtrude themselves on one's notice in India. It is a degrading spectacle for you and for us. Our corporate life is based on mutual distrust and fear. This, you will admit, is unmanly. You should be able to live in India as an integral part of its people not always as foreign exploiters." In his Open Letter to the Duke of Connaught in February, 1921, he summed up the essentials of the Non-Cooperation movement when he said: "We desire to live on terms of friendship with Englishmen, but that friendship must be friendship of equals both in theory and practice, and we must continue to non-cooperate, that is, purify ourselves till the goal is achieved."

We offer no apologies for these somewhat lengthy extracts which must make it clear to everybody—except, of course, to those who *will* not understand—what Non-Cooperation is and what it is not. Not satisfied with misrepresenting the aims of the Non-Co-operation movement, the "Times of India" proceeds to tell us that "the conditions that Mr. Gandhi wished to establish in lieu of Western civilisation for which the English stand were the abolition of railways and telegraph, of hospitals and all modern inventions. The use of Khaddar was symbolic of this return to barbarism." This is a familiar gibe intended to cloud the issue. The Mahatma has never made a secret of his views on modern civilisation but he has equally never allowed them to affect the issue before the country which, he emphasised over and over again, is that "India's freedom must be the supreme interest in everybody's mind." The Swaraj scheme, he always insisted, is undoubtedly a matter on which there will be as many minds as there are men and women, but the scheme that will have to be adopted is "that scheme which popular representatives frame."

Notes of the Day

Foreign Enlistment.

We publish elsewhere two documents of public interest which have been sent to us by Mr. Muhammad Faiyaz Khan, M.L.A. One is a letter written by that gentleman to the Hon. Sir William Vincent, on the subject of enlistment for the Angora Legion, and the other is the reply, which he received. We were ourselves aware of the existence of the Foreign Enlistment Act 1870; one of our friends was tried in 1911 at the Old Bailey for attempting to join the Turkish forces in Tripoli—and let off upon the ground that he had acted on "a generous impulse." It was our knowledge of the existence of an act which made enlistment in the Turkish Army illegal for Indians which prevented us from advocating the idea of the Angora Legion, and led us to advocate Hijrat as a necessary step for every Muslim who desired to be at liberty to help the Turks in their Jihad. As Sir William Vincent puts it in his answer to Mr. Muhammad Faiyaz Khan, "any British subject who, without the license of His Majesty, accepts or agrees to accept, any engagement in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with His Majesty, or any British subject who quits India with intent to accept any such engagement is guilty of an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment and that, similarly, any person who promotes the engagement of any person in the military service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with His Majesty is guilty of an offence under this act. As His Majesty's Government are not at war with the Greeks it follows, etc." But Mr. Faiyaz Khan is quite right in saying that Englishmen were openly enlisted in London for service in the Spanish army in the war against the Moors of the Riff (who are certainly not at war with His Majesty)—one of the most cruel and unjust of wars. Are we to suppose that the Spanish recruiters had "the license of His Majesty"?

The Riffian Republic.

The Moors of the Riff have so far beaten back the Spaniards, but they have no money, no regular supply of munitions, and, worst of all, no medical appliances whatever for the tendence of their wounded. It is perhaps too much to ask the Central Khilafat Committee to divert funds from the main issue for this purpose; but individual Muslims might be moved to succour this small band of heroes, who have so valiantly resisted the attempt to seize their native land. The Moors are stretching out their hands towards the Muslim world for help; it is a chance to bring them back into the great Islamic brotherhood; but the Muslims of the world are so far deaf to their appeal. We commend this matter to the consideration of Mr. Muhammad Faiyaz Khan, since he has mentioned it. We are in touch with the Riffian Moors through certain of their representatives, and will undertake that any money sent to us for them shall reach them in due course.

Frankenstein's Monster: The League of Nations

The League of Nations, we are told, has come to the conclusion that, in order to make valid its decrees, it must have force superior to that of the Nations. A Cartoon in Punch, received by last mail, shows the pacifist Lord Robert Cecil working in a laboratory to concoct a bomb more deadly than any now upon the market. It is quite logical. The League of Nations was founded on the idea of a general disarmament. But the nations refuse to disarm, and all the League's proposals for the restriction of armaments can only, if accepted, apply to time of peace. Inventions of weapons of destruction go on steadily, and such weapons would be used in time of war inevitably. The League has, therefore, come round to the Kaiser's creed of frightfulness—that war can be ended only by making it so terrific that everybody in the world would shrink from it. In that brilliant, unsuccessful play of "Heartbreak House" Mr. Bernard Shaw depicted a philanthropist engaged in trying to invent a chemical capable of destroying the whole human race in a few seconds. Lord Robert Cecil and the League of Nations are now in the position of Mr. Shaw's philanthropist. For so long as a weapon can be counted on to destroy one's enemy and not one's self as well, so long will men and nations think of war. And Lord Robert Cecil himself must be in danger of destruction or he—so typical of the League of Nations—will be tempted to use his lightnings to destroy the nations of the League. And long before the League can gain superior force its Frankenstein will put an end to its existence. Here is a vicious circle which no pacifist doctrinaire can ever hope to break. It is high time that Mahatma Gandhi's gospel should be preached in Europe.

Mentality of the League.

Lord Robert Cecil's mentality has become typical of the mentality of the League of Nations as a whole, as the Cartoon in Punch demonstrates. It is a singularly cold mentality, not devoid of prejudice. Once at a meeting of the League of Nations' Union in London, when members set themselves to reconstruct the world, Lord Robert calmly proposed that all the Muslim population of Thrace should be ejected from their homes and packed off bag and baggage, into Asia "whence they came." Miss Edith Durham, who is intimately acquainted with the people of Thrace and of the Balkans generally, asked Lord Robert if he knew what he was saying. The majority of the Muslims of Thrace, she told him, never came from Asia, but are the remnants of vast European Muslim populations which have been exterminated by "Christian" fanaticism. Were those poor people never to have any rest? What must they think of Christendom, she asked the chairman. Lord Robert Cecil only smiled and coldly went on with his argument. Since his mentality is typical, we have no hesitation in warning our readers against the League of Nations as a pan-"Christian" agency, opposed to justice for non-"Christian" peoples. It should never be accepted as a Judge or Arbiter where the right of Asiatic peoples is concerned.

The Popularity of War.

Referring to the popular view first originated by Mr. H. G. Wells that the late war was "the war to end war", the London "Outlook" points out that the truth is that so far from ending war, the Great War has proved the parent of innumerable little wars. After referring to the militant activities of the small nations, set up in 1918, which have shown themselves more Imperialistic than the great Empire which they superseded and more bellicose than the hated militarists whom they helped to overthrow, the journal proceeds:

"The call for a Spanish legion last year to fight in Morocco, was a revelation to those who believed that men would never fight again. A war with Turkey, or, indeed, with anybody, would be unpopular to-day all over the country; but, soap-box and street-corner orators notwithstanding, there would not be the least difficulty in levying a voluntary army from the unemployed—or in officering it either from another class of unemployed. Nor should one necessarily condemn those who joined up for ignoring the advice of the Labour leaders. The official Labour attitude is that the money which would be spent on war would be better spent in relieving unemployment. It may be old-fashioned prejudice, but one cannot help thinking that it is less degrading to fight than to take a dole for doing nothing from a Labour Exchange. These and various similar reflections should lead those of us who believe that another war, at this stage, and particularly a war with Turkey, would be fraught with the gravest menaces to the Empire now and in the future, to refuse complacently to assume that the public will not stand war. The public can be propaganded into anything. "What I tell you three times is true," seems the motto, not of the sensational penny newspaper alone, but of our so-called "statesmen." If war is to be averted, active opposition based on sound and not doubtful premises is needed."

An Undelivered Present to the Mahatma.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

"We learn from a very reliable authority that Captain Banon of the Manoli Orchards, in Kulu, had sent some time ago a basket of apples and pears by post to Mr. Gandhi in his prison. The prison authorities found it impossible to accept the present from Captain Banon on behalf of Mr. Gandhi and consequently the packet was returned to Kulu. We wonder if any prison regulation can prevent a prisoner from accepting such a present provided that the basket were opened by the Jail Superintendent before him. However it appears to us to be a shocking rule which necessitated the return of the basket in question to Kulu."

COLLAPSE OF THE COALITION.

MR. LAW FORMING A MINISTRY.

NO LIBERAL LABOUR COMBINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The collapse of the Coalition does not appear to have met much regret in the Press, which adopts an air of resignation.

Most papers regard the future optimistically. It is thought that Mr. Bonar Law will be able to form a Ministry after which he may decide to carry on the Government for a while.

The Conservatives possess a clear majority in the House of Commons, hence the general election will possibly be deferred till January, or February, though it is expected immediately in some quarters. There is reason to believe that a number of Unionists, including Mr. Balfour, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne and Lord Lee intend to throw in their lot with Mr. Lloyd George, who is supposed to be endeavouring to form a Centre Party.

Mr. Bonar Law, after he had seen the King last night, had a long talk with Lord Derby and Sir George Younger.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP

WILL MR. LAW BE ELECTED?

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A Conservative meeting is being arranged for October 23rd at the Carlton Club to elect a leader. If Mr. Bonar Law is appointed, he is expected to present a list of the Cabinet to the King, or to object to carrying on, pending the establishment of stabler conditions. But the new appointments will necessitate a number of bye-elections, which will indicate the feelings in the constituencies. It is understood that the keynote of the new policy will be strictest economy and a better understanding with the Allies.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Meantime France has agreed to Lord Curzon's request to postpone the Near East Peace Conference until November 13th. Lausanne. 3

A FOUR-CORNERED CONTEST?

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Never has political crisis in Britain come to a head and shown such startling rapidity as yesterday. The end of the political epoch finds all parties eager fo the fray.

A short life is predicted for any Government formed by Mr. Bonar Law, whose health is regarded as being unequal to the strain; but anticipations in some quarters that he will find difficulty in forming a Ministry in view of the fact that thirteen Ministers signed the Unionist Manifesto, which pronounced the tribute to Mr. Lloyd George are somewhat discounted by to-days announcement that Lord Curzon and Dr. Derby have undertaken to co-operate with Mr. Bonar Law.

The election, when it comes, will find the Independent Liberals and Labour men no nearer co-operation than previously. Sir Donald Maclean, speaking at Innerleithen to-day, summed up the prospect as "a veritable cinema show of parties and groups within Parties."

Sir Donald Maclean said that there would be not merely three-cornered but four-cornered contest. It was quite possible that the next majority in the House of Commons would represent the minority of the electors. He urged the new Government immediately to pass a measure for proportional representation.

POSSIBLE EFFECT ON IRISH SETTLEMENT.

As regards the possible effect of the crisis on the Irish settlement, it is significant that Lord Salisbury, in the course of a speech to-day at Cirencester, said that the Unionists must respect the Treaty so long as the Irish Government made proper use of their powers under it.

It must be noted that Sir James Craig, speaking in the Ulster Parliament to-day, welcomed the advent of Mr. Bonar Law as being helpful to Ulstermen.

The Independent Liberals are generally considered to be the best equipped financially for the fight. Their war chest is estimated to hold three millions sterling, compared with the Unionists' million, while the Labour Party, though it has innumerable candidates, is impoverished by strikes and unemployment allowances.

"A DAY OF CONFERENCES"

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Yesterday was a day of conferences, at which the preliminaries connected with the formation of the Ministry reached a well-advanced stage. Forecasting the new Conservative Government is the popular occupation of the hour.

There is a general disposition to assume that Marquess Curzon will be the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Viscount Peel, Secretary of State for India, but considerable doubt prevails regarding the Secretaryship for the Colonies for which Lord Derby, Lord Selbourne Lt.-Col. Amery, Earl Winterton and Capt. Hon. W. Ormsby Gore are suggested. It is believed that Marquess Curzon receives a Dukedom.

All political parties are busily completing the arrangements for an election. It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George has abandon-

(Continued on next page.)

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

ALLIED INTENTIONS

SOVIET'S INSISTENCE ON FULL PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A bluntly worded Note to Britain from the Soviet Government expresses atonishment at the absence of an *Entente* reply to a recent communication stressing the necessity for the representation of Russia as a Power most vitally concerned at the Near East Peace Conference. It protests at the idea that the question of the Straits is detachable for consideration at a separate conference after kindred matters have been previously settled, as Russia would thereby be confronted by decisions inextricably related with the future of the Straits. It concludes with a categorical insistence on Russian participation in all Near East discussions.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—It is announced that the Allies will treat separately the question of the Straits in connection with the Near East peace settlement, to which Russia has promptly objected and that the Black Sea States, Russia, Turkey, the Ukraine, and Bulgaria have been invited to participate in this but with the exception of the Porte will be excluded from a wider conference which is expected to meet at Lausanne on November 13.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THR ACE

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Constantinople.—An Allied communique says that the main lines for the installation of the civil administration and the gendarmerie in Thrace have been settled at a satisfactory meeting, of the Allied General Officers with Rafet Pasha, who gave a definite assurance on behalf of the Angora Government that the safety of anyone, who remained in his own house would be ensured.

Two hundred Kemalists Gendarmerie, who accompanied Rafet Pasha from Ismid, have now been allowed to disembark at Sirkedji, where they were welcomed by immense crowds.

The British High Commissioner has lodged a protest with the representative of the Turkish Nationalists against the alleged Turkish Nationalist desecration of the British cemetery at Bournabat, Smyrna, by smashing the tombstones, opening the graves and filling them with filth.

TREATY OF SEVRES

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Reuter learns that it has now been decided that there will be no preliminary meeting of experts to discuss the financial and economic clauses of the Treaty of Sevres, prior to the general Peace Conference, which is being held in the middle of November.

GREEKS IN THRACE.

EVACUATION PROCEEDING

LONDON, OCT. 20.

Constantinople.—An Allied communique says that the Greek evacuation is proceeding according to the plan, with only insignificant incidents. In the British area of Thrace there is nothing to report, and in the French area the Allied missions are working in conjunction with the Greek authorities to reassure the inhabitants and to prevent the carrying off of the property of those not wishing to leave. The neutral zone practically follows the Daridja-Shileh Road. Both the Nationalists and the Allies will be permitted to use the ports of Daridja and Shileh for the purpose of supplying troops.

IMPERIAL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

N. R. A.'S REPORT ON COMPETITIONS

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The National Rifle Association announces that 1296 teams representing over twelve thousand boys, being an increase of 391 teams compared with 1921, fired in this year's Imperial Challenge Shield competitions for shields and medals and over £1,110 prize money was presented by Lieut.-Col. Raymond Frennell of South Africa. Both the senior and junior shields were won by Area 27-a Senior Cadet and not by South Australia, with average scores of 98 and 96.4 respectively out of a possible hundred. Sixty-two out of the remaining prizes go to South African teams, 33 to New Zealand, 29 each to the United Kingdom and Australia, 15 to Canada and 2 to India.

The Association remarks that the position as regards India and Ceylon is much the same as in 1921, but it is confidently expected that increased entries will be received in future. The challenge trophy offered by the Viceroy to a unit in India showing the highest efficiency has been awarded to the Lawrence Military School Cadets, Sanawar. India's two prizes go to the Sanawar team who figure forty-fourth in the senior division and sixty-first in the junior.

CHARTER OF WORLD'S LIBERTY.

ASTOUNDING CLAIM FOR THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

LL. G. "PILLAR OF PEOPLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Prior to the ex-Premier's arrival at Leeds a meeting of the National Liberal Council elected him its President, and Mr. Churchill Vice-President.

Crowds, penned in by barricades outside the hall, cheered Mr. Lloyd George's arrival tumultuously. Limelights were turned on him as he walked on to the platform, the audience of three thousand cheering frantically and singing 'For he's a Jolly Good Fellow' Sir Hamer Greenwood, Mr. McCurdy and other ex-ministers accompanied Mr. Lloyd George on the platform. The chair was taken by Lord Airedale who described Mr. Lloyd George as the "pillar of the people and the centre of the world's desire". He said that the Yorkshire Liberals would never forsake the man who above all others stood for democracy and victory.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the banner of party strife had been hoisted at the Carlton Club and the Coalition that had ensured victory and which was leading the nation out of the troubles of peace had been ended because the party was not getting enough from it. It was for the nation to decide whether the party or the nation came first. He stood for the people in whose hands he put his record and who would decide whether he had served his native land honestly and sincerelly (cheers and cries of "you always did", "God bless you"). Examining the causes of the fall of the Coalition, he said firstly that it had no partisan Press to defend and secondly never had the Ministers been so hard worked. Himself had never had a holiday but now he was one of the unemployed (laughter) He had been told that he might have been a good war minister but he was no good in peace. He was like the good doctor who could cure matters of life and death but was no good at curing a headache (laughter). War was not a bad test of his services to the nation while as regards peace he took the leading part in establishing old age pensions, national health insurance and he claimed that the Treaty of Versailles was the charter of liberty to tens of millions of people.

Its first clauses established the League of Nations. He had moved a resolution at the Council of Ten, on which the League was based. The Treaty had freed Central Europe from oppression and armaments. He predicted that democracies in other lands could not continue to bear the Burden of armaments. Another provision in the Treaty was the article to improve the conditions of Labour by international cooperation. He dwelt on Government's success in re-establishing national credit instead of borrowing like Continental countries. They had ruthlessly reduced expenditure on the Services, despite endless opposition and had gained no votes by it. Britain was the only country in Europe with a completely balanced budget with the result that she was now beginning to look the dollar in the face and on equal terms. They had pulled through difficulties largely through courage and statesmanship of Chancellore like Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne who did unpopular things because they knew they were right. The result was that they had now recaptured the money market of the world. British credit was as good as ever and somewhat better yet the combination responsible for this marvellous achievement had been smashed. There might have been competition in armaments with the richest country in the world, instead of the United States and Britain marching side by side on the path of peace and international goodwill.

What had done most to break up the Coalition was one of the things of which he was most proud, namely the making of peace with the Irish race (cheers). He also rejoiced that the firmness of Britain in the East had brought renewed prestige and confidence to the Empire. They had secured the freedom of the Straits for which so many died and prevented the war spreading to Europe, by resolution and determination in confronting the difficulties, despite all criticism. He concluded that his sympathies were always democratic and progressive and his contribution towards solving national difficulties like education, disarmament, Irish peace, and more liberty in India, had not been specially popular in Belgravia (cheers) and revolt began there. He said: "Distinguished and most experienced and able Conservative were and are still against revolt. Mr Bonar Law himself hesitated". He regretted that Mr. Bonar Law had allowed his judgment to be rushed by the least experienced and able party men.

If the reactionary mutiny at the Carlton Club received a majority of votes in the country and he was honestly apprehensive, they would try to carry out the Die-Hard programme with the result that they would provoke the subversive elements of Society, eventually with disastrous results. He stood, as always, for sane sound progress. Whatever the future brought, he would do nothing mean, paltry or unworthy of the confidence people had placed in him at the greatest period in the Empire's history.

Acknowledging the vote of thanks the ex-Premier said he had never witnessed such a spectacle as the crowded stations *en route* to Leeds. The warmth and affection of the popular greetings encouraged him to think that the people would never take

(Continued on next page.)

REPARATIONS.

NEW FRENCH PROPOSALS.

CONTROL OF GERMAN FINANCES SUGGESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—The French memorandum on the subject of securing reparations from Germany was handed to the Reparations Commission yesterday. The proposals favour that the Committee on Guarantees should proceed to Berlin and impose upon the German Government or prohibit certain measures which can be determined, also measures for the supervision of revenus and expenditure or an immediate stopping of the export of capital. It is proposed that the Committee should be entitled to all information regarding German finances.

The other proposed measures include strict financial control and placing the Reichsbank under Allied control; and that Germany shall continue to levy at least twenty-five per cent. on all exports, which with the Customs and export duties, shall be under the supervision of the Committee on guarantees and liable to be seized if the Reparations Commission consider that Germany is not fulfilling her obligations.

In the Reichstag on Saturday, the President announced that measures for the protection of the Chancellor must be increased, as further attempts on his life were being threatened.

Scores of secret police were present at the debate, owing to these alleged plans for assassination.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE MARK.

NEARLY SEVENTY A PENNY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Marks reached 17,000 (to the pound sterling) to-day.

MARKS—18,000 TO A £

LONDON, Oct. 21.

German marks in London have slumped to a new record of 18,000 to the pound sterling, and the sales from the Continent, owing to the uncertainties of the Reparations question closed about 17,000.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL EXPANSION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Following up his letter to the "Daily Telegraph" written on 27th September which drew attention to the rapidity of the German commercial expansion in India, the Indian journalist, Mr. S. M. Mitra, has written another letter to the same journal pointing out that, if the Nepalese and Tibetan traders in Bengal were prepared to help the Germans, they would be found ready to co-operate with British firms if British commercial travellers would approach them in the right way.

"TRAFALGAR DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The "Trafalgar Day" celebrations included the decoration of the Nelson Column in the Trafalgar Square and the deposit of wreaths from the branches of Navy League everywhere in the Empire, also from the Commonwealth Government. At the base of the column a large congregation also attended the special religious service. The "Victory", in dry-dock at Portsmouth, flew the immortal signal and laurel wreaths were suspended between the masts. The "Victory's" anchor on the Southsea esplanade was also decorated. A spectacular procession took place at Portsmouth and included thirty Tableaux, representing seamen and marines at different periods of history.

LATE SIR W. MEYER.

POSTHUMOUS BOOKLET ON INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Pathetic interest attaches to the publication on the day of Sir William Meyer's death of a booklet on the Position of India in the Empire. It was based on a lecture he delivered last February and was issued in response to numerous enquiries from schools and colleges to the High and Trade Commissioners for a brief and comprehensive summary of the present position.

The interment will take place on Tuesday at Boscombe Cemetery by the side of Lady Meyer.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Leigh Mallory yesterday gave the first illustrated public lecture on the latest Everest attempt at the Central Hall, Westminster. Genl. Bruce presided. The lecturer said that the great difficulty last year seemed to be establishing a sufficiently high camp but that no longer any difficulty about porters might be expected while a camp of the altitude of 27,000 feet might be made. The question became one of climbers' endurance. The whole thing depended upon acclimatisation. It was easier to climb with the use of oxygen, but there were disadvantages. As a matter of sentiment, he would rather reach the summit without oxygen, and he hoped that the next party would do so.

REFORMS IN INDIA

PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS INDIAN TOUR

LONDON'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Despite the dull weather, the Prince of Wales, clad in naval uniform, was heartily cheered by crowds as he drove in an open carriage from York House to the Guildhall this morning to receive an address of congratulation on his Eastern tour. An imposing ceremony took place in the Guildhall Library, which was packed with distinguished people, including the Duke of Connaught, Maharaja Ranjisinghji, H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Peel and other ex-Ministers and the Dominion High Commissioners. Mr. Lloyd George had a wonderful welcome from the occupants of the galleries who stood up and clapped and cheered him.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

Replying to the address, the Prince of Wales emphasised the object of his travel was to gain by personal observation as much intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the Empire as possible.

Replying to the toast of his health at Guildhall, the Prince of Wales declared that after making several speeches, giving a narrative of his overseas travels, he felt like a lecturer, who needed a map and a long pointer. He then outlined his journey to Aden and made special reference to Malta where he said he was confident that the people would acquit themselves worthily with the trust of responsible government, which he had been privileged to inaugurate.

Before speaking of India, his Royal Highness desired to express his grief at the sudden death of Sir William Meyer, whom he had seen quite recently. He said that Sir William Meyer was a distinguished public servant and in his death India had lost a true and valued friend.

He outlined the objects of his visits to India, which were firstly, to learn as much as possible about the great continent and the latest partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations, who had won her place by progress under our rule and sacrifices in a common cause in the great war. The second object was to thank the Princes of the Indian States and the people of British India for their services during the four and a half critical years as well as to see India's fighting forces and to enquire into the conditions of the lives of India's ex-service men.

He detailed the itinerary of the tour, pausing to record with regret the death of Sir Partab Singh, the "trusted friend of England and my family, the finest of soldiers and sportsmen," and that of the Maharajah of Jaipur. He declared "of their devotion and loyalty to the Throne and the Empire and the whole hearted effort they made for our cause in war by serving in person and their lavish help with money and troops I cannot speak too highly and I personally am grateful to them for the splendid hospitality."

"NOT DISAPPOINTED."

"To see something of military life in India was naturally a side of the tour, to which I was greatly looking forward," continued the Prince. "I can assure you I was not disappointed. Naturally, I was brought into close contact with all arms of the British and the Indian army and the Imperial troops wherever I went and I was able to participate in their work and play.

"I had daily proof of their efficiency, particularly on the North-West Frontier where the troops are living under active service conditions and having a hard time. I talked with many hundreds of Indian officers. It is a source of satisfaction to one to find provision being made for the education of their sons."

He said he could not talk about India, still less about the army without dwelling on the splendid sport which the great continent offered. He said he had had the good fortune to sample all kinds and so was able to see why India made such a fine training ground for soldiers.

He alluded to the parades of pensioners, which, he said, presented a difficult problem on account of the absence of Indian ex-service organisations, such as exist in Britain. For this reason relief devolved entirely on Government, which is doing all in its power to assist them, particularly those who have been disabled.

He said he had continual opportunity of realising the complexity and difficulty of the work of the Civil Services. He said he must also mention the police and all in Government employ. He sympathised in the trying conditions, strenuous and often dangerous work in an exhausting climate of great heat, frequently accompanied by fever in which white men, women and children lived. He regretted that under the existing conditions, comparatively few were able to afford home leave and hill station leave.

THE REFORMS.

As a result of conversations with the leaders of all the parties, who were working to make a success of the new constitution, the Prince was glad to find that public health and sanitation were the two main subjects occupying their thoughts.

"There is unfortunately another section," he continued, "who set themselves in opposition to the new constitution and who were active while I was in India. But conflicts of ideas are inevitable in a vast country with a population of over three hundred million containing all races and all creeds. But despite everything, the bulk of the Indian people are desirous of peaceful progress and advance within the Empire on constitutional lines. They are being helped

(Continued on next page.)

ANGORA'S TRIUMPH.

KEMAL REFUSES TO BUDGE.

THE ULTIMATUM THAT WAS NEVER SENT.

VENIZELOS IN LONDON.

DANGER OF FURTHER GREEK INTRIGUES.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

We have passed through another week of grave crises which, as I write this letter, seem to have come to an end for the time being with the satisfactory meeting at Mudania of the Kemalist delegates with the representatives of the Allies. This meeting and its result represents the complete success of Angora, though there is still need for the greatest caution on the part of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his colleagues for reasons to which I will refer presently. For the present there is an entire concession, by the Allies to all appearances, of everything Angora has demanded; and Angora while acting throughout with courtesy and consideration towards the Allies, has not had to yield a single point of the just and very moderate definition of its own claims.

The only people who have come badly out of all this business are the British Prime Minister and his colleagues. But they, no doubt, are biding their time and laying their plans with the subtle Venizelos and the mysterious Zaharoff, both of whom are now in London, with a view to retrieving, somehow or other, to whatever extent they can, the Greek position. But on the face of it the Cabinet have passed through such a series of humiliating reverses and failures of policies as must surely be unprecedented in the case of any set of Ministers still holding on to office and claiming to represent the mind and the interests of the country. Even up to the last, British Ministers were calmly contemplating the use of armed force to coerce the Turks and cynically, in the face of the most unmistakable evidences of public disapproval, proceeding with military preparations which have probably involved the national exchequer in an expenditure of fifty millions sterling. By retaining the British force at Chanak, in the face of the French and Italian withdrawal, the Cabinet intrigued themselves, either wilfully and deliberately or unwittingly, into a position of danger from which they have only been saved by the restraint and good humour with which the troops on both sides in the so-called neutral zone have behaved, while the actual prevention of what would have amounted to a declaration of war against the Angora Government was left to the tact and statesmanship of the British General, who practically defied the orders of Downing Street.

COMIC OPERA CRISIS.

The course of events has not been without a comic element, as it is generally is where the Lloyd George government is concerned, having taken the extreme step of instructing General Harrington to present the Turkish Commander with an ultimatum to evacuate the "neutral zone" within a given period, this cabinet of Alexanders sat throughout Saturday and Sunday in a condition of crisis, awaiting the arrival of the news, which they seem to expect, that the design of entangling the Kemalists into war with Britain had at length succeeded. From time to time bulletins of news were issued stating that the expected reply from General Harington giving the result of his ultimatum had not yet arrived and that the position was one of grave anxiety. Everyone was waiting with intense anxiety the outcome of this grave step. The friends of Turkey new that Kemal Pasha could have but one answer for such an audacious attempt to dislodge him from a perfectly legitimate position. The friends of Greece hoped against hope that the outcome would be to bring Great Britain definitely into the field against the Turks. Labour leaders all over the country, led notably by Mr. Arthur Henderson, warned the Government that the whole strength of the Labour organisations would be thrown into the scale to prevent the country from being dragged into such a wanton war. Saturday passed and nearly the whole of Sunday and then came the anticlimax! The ultimatum, which was to restore the prestige of British authority, so flagrantly defied by the presence of the Kemalist troops in the forbidden zone, had never been presented! General Harington, taking advantage of the very wide powers previously conferred upon him, knowing the inevitable result of such an attempt to bluff Kemal Pasha and painfully aware of the precarious position occupied by his troops at Chanak had never even despatched his ultimatum. He preferred and took upon himself the responsibility of pursuing the path of negotiation. So, instead of the warlike denouement that was oviously expected by the waiting cabinet, came the news that a friendly understanding had been reached by the British Commander with Mustapha Kemal and the meeting at Mudania arranged (softening the blow).

THE WAR-MONGERS.

By way of softening the blow to the war-mongers and preserving, if possible, the prestige of the Cabinet, we were treated to reports in the papers on Monday morning of the commencement of the withdrawal from the Chanak zone of the Turkish forces. This withdrawal has never taken place. Nor has it ever been contemplated. According to the

(Continued on page 8.)

ANGORA'S TRIUMGH.

(Continued from page 7.)

reports telegraphed from Constantinople, the Turkish forces were retreating from their position in front of Erunkeni and this movement would be followed by the withdrawal from the other positions occupied in the "neutral zone". It appeared, however, that the movement at Erunkei was merely one of betterment and not of withdrawal at all, for the Turkish troops reappeared the next day on the other flank, having performed a little circuitous march, which, instead of taking them out of zone brought them back to the British lines. There they remain and the process of continuing to occupy every favourable position in the neighbourhood that he considers necessary is being continued by the Turkish Commander. The attitude of Kemal Pasha on the question of the evacuation of the Chanak zone is evidently quite definite and unchangeable. It is understood that his forces are in occupation of position on the surrounding heights, which dominate the British lines, and to have attempted to drive them out would have been an act of madness; just as, really, from the military point of view, the whole business of the retention of the British garrison at Chanak, instead of following the example of the French and Italians and withdrawing from so dangerous a position, has been the height of folly.

SAVED FROM DISASTER.

As it is, Great Britain has been saved from a military disaster and embroilment in war by the restraint and correct behaviour of the Turks and the good sense of the British Commander-in-Chief, who realised the peril in which the Government had involved the Chanak garrison. The British public has a short memory and are too concerned with the hope of avoiding war to bother their heads too closely with the fact that they were bamboozled on Monday with the story that General Harington kept back his ultimatum because the Turks had already begun their withdrawal. It is enough for them that, fortunately, the ultimatum was never presented and that Thursday brings the news that the Mudania Conference has produced a satisfactory understanding between Angora and the Allies. The fact that the British communique, instead of announcing the withdrawal, merely says that Ismet Pasha has "re-issued orders to the Nationalist troops to avoid all contact" with the British is received with complacency. To all but a microscopic few it is a matter of supreme indifference to the public in this country whether the Nationalist troops remain in the "neutral zone" or not. The stunt of the "Freedom of the Straits", with which the Cabinet hoped and tried to rouse warlike fervour, has been a complete failure. And in any case it is realised that the Freedom of the Straits is not to be preserved by the presence of a small British force on the Asiatic shore in the middle and not at the entrance to the Straits.

VENEZELOS 'INTRIGUES.

So far as the Mudania discussions have proceeded there appears to be a statisfactory understanding that Angora, on the one hand accept the proposals of the recent Allied Note, as forming a basis for the Venice Conference, while on the other hand, the Allied representatives have acceeded to the Turkish demand for the immediate evacuation of Thrace by the Greek troops and the setting up of a Turkish administration during the temporary occupation of the country by Allied troops. Up to the present, however, the Greeks have had no part in these negotiations. The Greeks representatives had not arrived at Mudania yesterday. They represent a government that has come into power at Athens on the strength of their declared policy of opposing to the end any attempt to force the withdrawal of Greek troops from Thrace. How far they will maintain this attitude against the combined opposition of the Allies and the Turks, remains to be seen. Venizelos is in London with Zaharoff and both are working hard to save the situation for the Greeks, as far as possible. The former has been accorded lengthy interviews at the Foreign Office and has had one lengthy conference with Lord Curzon and the Minister for War. There is every reason to fear, therefore, that mischief is brewing. Some friends of Turkey think that Kemal Pasha is taking a very grave risk in agreeing to the occupation of Thrace by Allied troops. To Mr. Lloyd George and Venizelos, they point out it is a matter of indifference, for the moment, whether Thrace is occupied by the Greeks or the Allies, as long as the Turkish army is kept out. The opposition of the Greeks to the understanding that has been reached at Mudania will be used to argue the expediency of postponing the establishment of a Turkish administration and keeping the country, for the time being under the control, not only of Allied troop but a temporary Allied administration. It is felt that if Angora agrees to such a proposal the Allied administration will remain, if the pro-Greek plans mature, until some reason can be manufactured for the return of the Greeks. The highly significant letter which appeared in yesterday's "Times" from M. Venizelos shows that whatever moderating counsels he may think it expedient to address to Athens, he is bent upon using all his influence to prevent Turkey from having Thrace. Posing as a sweet and reasonable pacifist, who has endeavoured to restrain his country from the pursuit of ambitious adventures and has merely acted as the faithful instrument of the Allies, he endeavours to rouse sympathy on the ground of the peril to which the Christian population of Thrace will be subjected under a Turkish regime, and even declares that they would not be safe under a Turkish gendarmerie, officered by the Allies. "If Turkish administration were to be re-established in Thrace," he has the audacity to declare, "before the signature of peace, it would be sheer blindness to ignore the fact that the Turks would immediately proceed to the annihilation of the Christian population". This, he goes on to say, would "almost certainly spread to Constantinople," and, he adds, that few people realise that there are in Eastern Thrace and Constantinople over 900,000 Greeks and Armenians. Few people realise or think it because it is not true. As Rechad Pasha, the Angora delegate, points out in an effective rejoinder this morning there are not even four hundred thousand. However, the reckless use of wild figures by Greek protagonists in regard to the population of these territories is no new phenomenon.

HIS NEW GUISE.

M. Venezelos's plea is that Allied troops should occupy Eastern Thrace and the Greek administration remain until the Treaty of Peace is concluded. It would be interesting to know why he thinks the Christian population would be any more safe in Eastern Thrace after the conclusion of peace and the withdrawal of the Allied troops, than before peace with the Allied troops in occupation. One would have thought the danger would be greater. But M. Venizelos is anxious to appear as the sweet, reasonable statesman who is prepared to concede everything for the sake of peace and to make the path smooth for his friends the Allies. One cannot be excused for suspecting that M. Venizelos's real anxiety is to see the Allied troops in occupation of Eastern Thrace in protection of a Geek administration and that time and the diplomacy, which he knows so well how to use Downing Street, will bring about the recognition of the Greek administration as permanent. All sorts of things may happen before the Conference meets at Venice. It would be so easy to put many ovstacles in the way of an understanding with the Turks and to bring about some denouement at Venice. In any case there is nothing like gaining time and postponing the Turkish entry, in any shape or form or under any conditions, to Thrace until the last possible moment.

THE DANGER OF THE FUTURE.

Thus the danger now is not one of a possible or likely outbreak of war, resulting in attempt to deprive Turkey of her just rights by force, but that the able and cunning pro-Greek diplomacy that has dominated the policy of the British Government in the Near East for the past three years may succeed once more in defeating the efforts to bring about a peaceable and just settlement That is why the friends of the Turks are doubtful as to the wisdom of agreeing too readily to the occupation of Eastern Thrace by Allied troops. Whatever may be said about the French and Italians, it is very difficult to get the British out of a territory they have once entered, and whatever may be the feeling or the wish of the British public, that Great Britain should once and for all get out of all these entanglements in the Near East, the most powerful influences are at work still to keep military control of Constantinople and prevent, at any cost, Turkey from regaining an effective footing on her own European territory. These influences have to work, it is true, against a public that is hostile or apathetic to their schemes and is definitely antagonistic to any sort of military adventure, but the daring manoeuvres to which they have resorted during the last few weeks show that they are prepared to go to any length in leading events to a crisis of actual hostilities in the hope that, once war has begun, the country will see it through, however unpopular it may be.

ANGORA LEGION.

IS ENLISTMENT STATE OFFENCE?

EFFECT OF FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT OF 1870.

Mr. Mahomed Faiyaz Khan, M.L.A., Faiyaz Munzil, Agra, writes to us under date October 16, as follows:—

Sir,

For the last few weeks the "Independent" of Allahabad has been publishing an appeal for enlistment and the formation of an "Angora Legion", much interesting correspondence for and against it has appeared in the press, and what I gather from it is, that the overwhelming majority of the Mussalman leaders have welcomed this suggestion. The policy of the Government is not yet known to the public, and for this purpose I sent a letter to the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Home Member of the Government of India, asking him as to what help will the Government of India give to the Mussalmans of India if they go and help their Moslem brethren in Thrace, I also drew his kind attention towards the unfortunate attitude of Mr. Lloyd George towards Islam and especially towards the Turkish Empire, and also towards the enlistmtnt of hundreds of Englishmen in the Spanish Army in the last Spanish-Moroccan War.

The other day I received a kind reply from the Home Member, and the following is a copy of the same. The reply will certainly give an idea of the Government attitude towards this movement. I hope you will kindly permit a little space in your esteemed paper for this letter of mine along with that of Sir William Vincent. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

MD. FAIYAZ KHAN,

(COPY OF SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S LETTER.

Simla, the 9th October 1922.

"No. D/8012.

Dear Mr. Mohummud Faiyaz Khan,

Your letter of the 30th September, I have seen the appeal issued in the "Independent" for the formation of an "Angora Legion" but I was not aware that the Mahomedans of India were enlisting in large numbers in this "Legion.". Nor can I accept for one moment the statement that "the Government under the Premiership of Mr. Lloyd George has taken in its mind to help the Greeks against the victorious Turks." I do not know the facts regarding the enlistment of Englishmen in the Spanish Army in the last Spanish Morocco war, but if you will refer to the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 which applies to India, you will see that any British subject who, without the license of His Majesty, accepts or agrees to accept any engagement in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with His Majesty or any British subject who quits India with intent to accept any such engagement is guilty of an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment and that, similarly, any person who promotes the engagement of any person in the military service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with His Majesty is guilty of an offence under this Act. As His Majesty's Government are not at war with the Greeks, it follows that any British subject who accepts an engagement in the military service of the Angora Government or leaves India for the purpose of accepting any such engagement is guilty of an offence and the persons promoting the acceptance of any such engagement are guilty of abetting the commission of an offence under the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. I would add, however, that the Government of India have lost no opportunity of bringing to the notice of His Majesty's Government the views and sentiments of Indian Mussalmans on the subject of the terms of the Turkish Peace treaty and Indian Mahomedans may rest assured that they will continue their efforts in this direction.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) W. H. VINCENT."

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulama held at Delhi, it was resolved to request the Central Khilafat Committee to send the regulations to be proposed in connection with the Angora Legion for discussion and suggestion in the Jamiat-ul-Ulama from the religious point of view.

Sheikh Moshir Hosain Kidwai of Gadia writes from Delhi:—

Taking into consideration the situation in Turkey the Central Khilafat Committee resolves that a body of such persons be organised under the name of the Angora Legion as would be ready to incur all sacrifices for the Khilafat, appealing more particularly to Muslims to join this sacred movement as a national and religious duty. With a view to thoroughly organise and advance this movement, a board of seven persons has temporarily been formed at Delhi for framing and submitting rules and regulations before November when the Committee will be meeting in Calcutta. The members of the Board who were elected are Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Upson, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Mohd. Alam (subject to their consent), Sheikh Moshir Hosain Kidwai of Gadia, Maulana Kefayatulla and Moulvi Mazharuddin. The Central Khilafat Committee instructs all the Provincial Committees to follow the directions of the Board for making the movement practically successful and authorises the Board to issue forms of enlistment to Provincial Committees within a week, so that the work may be started without delay. The Central Committee offers its thanks to Mr. Upson in recognition of his most useful work in the cause of the Legion.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I (A. B.) apply for enlistment in the Angora Legion and, if selected, will abide by its rules.

Name .....
Father's name .....
Age .....
Address .....
Physique .....
General health .....
Military training if any .....

Note.—Applicants must not consider themselves members of the Legion until they are approved by the Board according to rules and regulations. Following members of the Board have applied for enlistment immediately: Messrs. Kidwai, Mazharuddin, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Mohamed Alam.

"ZEMINDAR" DEFAMATION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

An ex-parte judgment has been pronounced by the Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, in the "Zemindar" defamation case in which Mr. Isemonger, Deputy-Inspector-General of Police brought a defamation suit against the Editor and Proprietor of the "Zemindar" claiming damages. The two defendants Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulvi Abdul Majid Salik who are already undergoing imprisonment being in Montgomery and Mianwali jails, respectively, could not present themselves in the Court, and in their absence a decree of Rs. 15,000 with costs was given against them.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 21.

Th strike continues, and picketing is employed. The police and the military were present. Mr. Chamanlal interviewed the Deputy Commissioner and presided over a meeting of strikers who passed a resolution that they would abide by his decision.

JAIL RIOTERS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

Orders have been passed by Mr. Harris, Special Magistrate, in the Lahore Central Jail outbreak case. Out of 99 accused charged under various heads such as conspiracy to murder and escape (section 120/b read with sections 302 and 224 I.P.C.) robbery and rioting (sections 392, 147 and 149 I.P.C.) and attempting to escape (section 224 I.P.C.), 24 have been acquitted, 74 been convicted and one died during the trial 5 ringleaders have each got fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment, 2 of the accused have got nine years; and 13 have each got seven years, 10 each got six years, 37 have each got sentences varying from two to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused are convicts in the Central Jail, and the sentences of imprisonment now passed on them will take effect on the expiry of the sentences of imprisonment the accused are already undergoing. This case would have been decided earlier had the Special Magistrate not been obliged to go on one month's leave on medical certificate during the trial.

MOPLAH RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

The Secretary Moplah Amelioration Committee writes that at present 4,908 families consisting of about twenty thousand destitute Moplah women and children are getting relief in all seven centres working in Malabar. The maintenance of these centres alone, the committee estimate, will cost Rs. 20,000 a month and they appeal for further subscriptions.

MR. YUSUF ALI RESIGNS REVENUE MEMBERSHIP.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 19.

Following the resignation of Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Yusuf Ali I.C.S., (retired) who was specially brought out from England as Revenue Member has also resigned.

Sir Thomas Brock left £83,555.

A mass meeting was held at Karachi on 16th inst. to congratulate Swami Krishnand on his incarceration a second time. (A.P.)

Sjt. Rijhumal K. Lahori has been elected Chairman, Reception Committee, Sind Provincial Conference convened at Larkana for 3rd November. Prof. Vaswani who was elected President has thankfully declined. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan are expected to attend. (A.P.)

CHARTER OF WORLD'S LEBERTY.

their orders at the bidding of a West End Club.

THE FREELANCE.

Scenes of great enthusiasm at St. Pancras accompanied the ex-Premier's departure by a special train to Leeds. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George and a hundred Liberal members, candidates and friends. Responding to demands from large crowds for a speech Mr. Lloyd George thanked the great assemblage for coming to cheer him on the pilgrimage. He said, "I am a free man with the burden off my shoulders, but my sword is in my hand."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE OVATED.

LONDON, Oct. 20

Mr. Lloyd George received a most wonderful welcome and ovation at the Guildhall when he rose to toast the Prince of Wales. He was visibly impressed but overcame his nervousness and spoke for an hour. He was loudly cheered when he referred to loyalty to the Prince when he contrasted it with that to the Party. He paid a tribute to the Prince's work in India in the face of climatic and other difficulties and referred to the desire of the bulk of Indians to progress along constitutional lines.

LL. G. DEPARTS FOR LEEDS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

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LL. G. ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The keynote of Mr. Lloyd George's appeal at the forthcoming election is obviously going to be "National interest first against mere Party gain." This much has been shown during the course of brief addresses, which he has delivered from the special train during his triumphal progress to the North. Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm marked the journey, great crowds flocking from the neighbouring districts to the Bedford, Wellingborough, Leicester, Nottingham, and Sheffield railway stations, where brief halts on the way to Leeds were made.

The ex-Premier in the course of his remarks, said that he was fighting the same old battle of liberty and fair play. The Tory hot-heads had thrown down the gauntlet in the hope of snatching a Party advantage. He intended to pick it up. He dwelt on the improved conditions which were accruing from united effort when the Tory hot-heads came and smashed the whole thing, despite the experience of the best leaders. He regretted that unity had been broken, but added: "My Conservative friends Mr Chamberlain, Lord Balfour, Lord Birkenhead and Sir Robert Horne and myself stand for the country in this great fight for national unity, which arried us through the war, and will carry us through peace."

Great cheering from a tremendous concourse arose as the ex-Premier and his wife arrived at Leeds. A party of singers rendered the "Land of my fathers", and enthusiasm was overwhelming.

OVER ,000 CANDIDATES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

It is pointed out that there will be over a thousand candidates for six hundred and fifteen seats in the new Parliament.

LLOYD GEORGE'S RESIGNATION.

MADRAS PRESS OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, October 20.

Commenting on the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George, the Madras Mail says it return to party Government is welcome. It will mean both better government and better opposition. The coalition has fanned beastly rivalry and latterly has degenerated into personal government by Mr. Lloyd George.

The "New India" says: "In the array of the forces ranged against him and accounting for the fall of the present Government, the known untrustworthiness of Mr. Lloyd George should be prominently mentioned." The paper adds: "If anything, the probable ascendency of the Die-hards in the councils of the Cabinet would make the reactionary character of the India Office more prominent with the consequent result of inflaming Indian opinion."

The "Daily Express" says: The resignation will, though it seems hard to say it, be received with feeling of unalloyed relief in India by all the classes.

The "Hindu" considers the fall of the Coalition inevitable in view of its universal unpopularity.

The "Swarajya" while expressing the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's Premiership, except in the conduct of the war, had been anything short of an ignominous failure, admits that his sympathies had always been radical.

The "Justice" says:—The news will be hailed with satisfaction, and a positive sigh of relief in this country by all shades of political opinion.

BENGAL PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The retirement of Mr. Lloyd George has been received by the Indians in Calcutta with relief, which amounts almost to jubilation among some sections, while little regret is expressed by the Europeans, who, while not forgetful of the ex-Premier's services to the Empire during the war are inclined to view that Coalition has outlived its usefulness.

The "Statesman" remarks that the Coalition has fallen mainly because it has exhausted its mission, and whatever criticism it has incurred, it is at least entitled to honourable mention. The success of the Conservatives at the polls, if an election takes place, is generally expected even by those Indians who are inclined to favour the Labour Party, and commercial circles welcome the probability of an advent to power of the Conservative administration, excepting a period of more stable administration than has been experienced in recent months.

The "Amritsha Bazar Patrika" says that resignation evidently means Mr. Lloyd George's complete extinction as a political force.

The "Bengalee" believes no possible combination of Parties can set him up again at Downing Street in our time.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

by the Viceroy and our Services, who are placing valuable experience and technical knowledge at the disposal of those tackling administrative work for the first time. I see no reason why India should not became a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country."

Provision is required for energy and youth of India, who must learn to regard business and commerce as an honourable profession. It is to the industries of India, with untold possibilities of development, I look for the moral and material progress we wish for the peoples of that great land. I am optimist and am encouraged therein by two matters of great moment, which have happened since my deparature. Firstly, in the past few months India generally has enjoyed freedom from internal disturbance and unrest. Secondly, India had a good monsoon. I sincerely hope this peace and promised prosperity will create a favourable atmosphere for future progress.

With genuine regret I sailed from Karachi on March 17th after four months' wonderful and varied experiences, during which I realised I was only able to skim the surface of all India is and contains. I sailed away filled with the great hope, that has in no way decreased since, that I may be able to return to India some day."

REFERENCE TO KINGS VISIT TO INDIA

Sir William Duke and Lord Meston were among those present when the address was read by the Town Clerk to the Prince congratulating him on having, by his kindly personality, untiring enthusiasm and uniform courtesy, so greatly strengthened the ties binding the race in India to the Throne of the Empire.

His Royal Highness, in reply, said that throughout the Indian Empire and the other British possessions he found the memory of the King's visit to them cherished with feelings of genuine devotion and pride. Those who were but children at the time of His Majesty's visit welcomed him with special affection as the King's son and he himself made new friends among the younger generation.

"I sailed from India last March," he said, "with sincere regrets but full of hope that the future would permit me to visit that wonderful country whose fortunes I shall always watch with lasting sympathy and sincere interest."

ANGLO JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Prince of Wales, in his speech at Guildhall, referred to his visit to Ceylon and Malaya, which he said were suffering from a rubber slump, but he was convinced by what he saw that when normal conditions were restored the prosperity of the rich peninsula would be re-established.

Speaking of his visit to Hong Kong he declared that it would always be a disappointment that he did not see more of China. But he had gone to Kowloo and got a glimpse of Chinese life. After that he spoke warmly of his visit to Japan and declared: "I shall always be grateful to Japan for the spontaneous welcome I received everywhere. It enabled me to come into contact with the representatives of all classes and realise the wonderful progress the nation has made in recent years. I had many opportunities of assuring the Japanese people that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, although merged into a wider instrument, is tall and strong in the hearts of the British nation who trusted it would continue to operate for the welfare of humanity generally."

EX-PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO PRINCE

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Lloyd George received a most wonderful welcome and ovation at the Guildhall when he rose to toast the Prince of Wales. He was visibly impressed, but overcame his nervousness and spoke for an hour. He was loudly cheered when he referred to the loyalty to the Prince when contrasted with that to party. He paid a tribute to the Prince's work in India in face of the climatic and other difficulties and referred to the desire of the bulk of Indians to progress along constitutional lines.

THE PRINCE AND MR. LLOYD GEORG

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Leaving Guildhall for Leeds, Mr. Lloyd George shook hands with the Prince of Wales, who patted him affectionately on the shoulder and wished him good luck.

ENGLISH RENT ACT.

GOVT. COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

An interium report of the Government Committee has been issued with a view to dissipating the widespread anxiety on the part of householders and other tenants that the war-time act against the eviction and unreasonable increase of rent might be removed when it expires next June. The Committee while advising that protection should then not be withdrawn, recognises that certain amendments of the Act are necessary, in the light of experience, which would be submitted later.

COLLAPSE OF THE COALITION

(Continued from previous page.)

ed the idea of a Centre Party and has decided to fight as a Liberal.

It is expected that the new Parliament will be constituted in time to deal with the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

MR. BONAR LAW SEES THE KING

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mr. Bonar Law visited the King at Backingham Palace last evening, but the reason for the visit has not been disclosed. It is presumed that he submitted to His Majesty his views on the dissolution of Parliament, or possibly announced his ability to form a Ministry.

ALL PARTY MACHINES AT WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Yesterday there was great political activity and many private conferences were held and numerous speeches delivered all over the country. All the party machines are working at full pressure.

PROBABLE DATE OF ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The election of Mr. Bonar Laws as the leader of the Unionists at the meeting on Monday is a foregone conclusion, after which an immediate general election is likely to be announced.

It is reliably stated to-night that a proclamation, summoning a new Parliament, will be issued by the 30th of this month and that the nomination day has been fixed for November 8th and the polling day for the 18th. The new Parliament will probably be summoned to meet after a few days' terval, in consequence of the urgency Irish legislation and other pressing matters.

CARLTON CLUB MEETING

MR. LAW'S INFLUENCE "TURNS THE SCALE."

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The official report of the Carlton meeting shows how decisively Mr. Bonar Law's influence was responsible for turning the scale. Mr. Chamberlain's appeal for unity to fight the Labour menace was constantly interrupted by cries of "Ireland," "Egypt," "India," "Newport," indicating a large measure of dissent which was increased by Mr. Baldwin's declaration that Mr. Lloyd George would crush the Conservative Party as he had destroyed the Liberal Party.

Mr. Bonar Law dwelt on the ominous signs of the split in the growing refusal of the candidates to accept the Coalition label and likened the Coalition to a marriage without any law of God to interfere with the decisions.

The effect of this decisive speech was intensified by Col. Leslie Wilson's unexpected and dramatic declaration of the inability to serve under a National Liberal Premier in the event of a Conservative victory at the election. Lord Balfour's speech deprecating the Party indiscipline came too late. The meeting closed without a word of bitterness throughout.

"RETURN TO CLEAN POLITICS"

LONDON, Oct. 20.

With two exceptions not one word of regret at the disappearance of the Coalition is expressed by the papers to-day. The exceptions are the "Daily Telegraph" which, nevertheless, admits the validity of the act by which the Carlton Club meeting destroyed the Government, and the "Daily Chronicle," which believes that the Coalition Governments are likely to be the country's lot in future. The "Chronicle" devotes a special article to a panegyric of Mr. Lloyd George—"the kind of leader who wins good service."

The other papers rejoice with the Conservatives in welcoming the opportunity of restoring the nation to a position of model constitutional propriety, developing the resources of the Empire and reducing the expenditure. The Liberal organs express satisfaction at the rupture of "a politically immoral combination" and the return to clean politics.

FOREIGN PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The news of Mr. Lloyd George's downfall was received with frank satisfaction in Paris, anxiety in Berlin, and calm detachment in Washington, where, it is thought, that the change will not affect the broad lines of the British policy as regards the United States.

FRENCH PRESS.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says the papers recall Mr. Lloyd George's services to the Entente during war time, but welcome his downfall owing to his post-war policy. They are gratified in anticipating that the Franco-British relations will improve immediately with the accession of a new leader and all hope that the new Cabinet will realise the necessity of intimate Franco-British collaboration.

GERMAN PRESS.

The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" voices the widely held view that Mr. Lloyd George's resignation means a fresh triumph for M. Poincare. Opinion elsewhere expressed, however, suggestes that Britain, particularly in view of the unemployment problem, is not likely to alter the main lines of her policy.

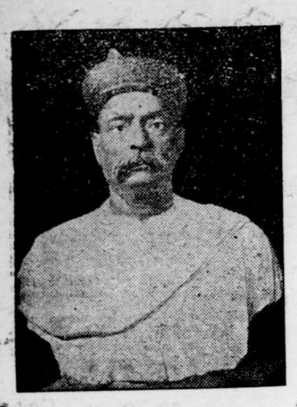
NEW YORK PRESS.

The "New York World" is of opinion that things could not have happened better for Mr. Lloyd George for it will enable him to enter the elections as an aggressive leader of the Opposition.

The "New York Herald" thinks the extraordinary downfall has been produced by the attacks on Mr. Lloyd George's Turkish policy and his intrepid course in restraining the Turk which has overwhelming approval of the American people.

The "Tribune" refers to the impairment of Mr. Lloyd George's prestige, by the "Genoa-Graeco-Turkish failure."

LOK · TILAK



Sir SURRENDRANATH BANERJEA writes: This is to certify that I know Mr. Wagh and regard him as an eminent Sculptor. I have seen some of the busts executed by him, they, in my opinion, will stand comparison with similar work done by any European Sculptor.—22nd June, 1915.

Mr. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE writes:—This is to certify Mr. Wagh has executed a plaster bust of my brother, Rabindranath Tagore, which shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor. Mr. Wagh holds several certificates for good work done by him and deserves encouragement.—16th May, 1915.

Mrs. BEASANT writes:—The Bust of Lok Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness and is the best in my opinion. The bust of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, made by Mr. Wagh is also a pleasing likeness.

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18. May Middleton, 2 vols.	1	8
19. Kenneth, 4 vols.	3	0
20. Necromancer, 3 vols.	2	4
21. Masters Timothy's Book Case, 8 vols.	1	12
22. Omar, 4 vols.	3	0
23. Wagner, 3 vols.	1	12
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SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

ENTERTAINED BY NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19.

The first of a series of public functions in appreciation of the eminent services of Sir Harcourt Butler came off yesterday when His Highness the Nawab of Rampur entertained His Excellency at a state banquet last night.

In proposing the toast of Sir Harcourt the Nawab paid a glowing tribute to his wonderful personality and said he was liberally endowed by nature with the gift of seeing things in their true perspective and in giving proper and just decisions in all the matters that came up before him.

Replying to the toast Sir Harcourt said that in the trying days of the Mutiny there was no more loyal friend of the British than the great-grandfather of His Highness and that loyal friendship had become hereditary and shines with fresh lustre in the person of His Highness.

Sir Harcourt eulogised the personal qualities of His Highness the Nawab who was a great supporter of Islamic culture and patron of fine arts, and said that he would not say good bye to them, but would say "au revoir" and hoped to visit India again and to see his old friends again.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES

PROHIBITION SUGGESTED.

Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Joint Secretary, Women's Indian Association, Adyar, writes—

"Sir,—In relation to the Bill to amend the Indian Miners' Act the Women's Indian Association, consisting of 2,500 members, desire to place before the Government and the country the following views strongly held by them on the facts connected with the underground labour of women.

1. Women are prohibited from working underground in all the mines in India except coal-mines.

2. In all other countries in the world women are prohibited from working underground.

3. So long ago as 1842 women in England were forbidden to work in mines, and that not gradually but by one sweeping interdiction.

4. The Tata company has voluntrily stopped women working in one coal mine.

5. The continuance and the health of the race is of paramount importance. It is entirely wrong that the mothers should have to spend their child-bearing periods in underground, sunless, comparatively airless, and hazardous conditions. The result has already shown itself to be a very lowered birth-rate, an unhealthy womanhood, and a stunted offspring. It is against all Indian traditions that motherhood should be submitted to such Western commercialised victimisation.

6. We rejoice to find that the Bill prohibits children under the age of thirteen from working in, or being taken down the mines. It logically follows that, when this is enforced, the mothers, the women workers must also be prohibited from leaving their children. Nursing mothers must not be forcibly separated from their helpless babies. Young children must not be denied the protection of their mothers. Once down the mines the women do not come up again for ten hours.

7. It is in the interests of the men miners also that women miners should not leave their homes as they do at present. Men and women under existing conditions take their morning meal at 6 a.m. and do not come home again till 4 p.m. Only after that do the already exhausted women start to prepare the food. The men spend the meantime in the drink shops, turning not unnaturally to them for stimulus. Statistics show that 75 per cent. of the miners drink. If the comforts of the home are guaranteed by the presence of the wives there to perform the domestic duties under reasonable conditions the whole standard of living will be raised, even if there be a temporary decrease in wages while the transition period of readjustment of demand and supply lasts.

8. The women have to do treble work at present, first as miners, second as nurses, and third as house-keepers and cooks. It is too great a burden for our sisters and we call for its immediate removal. It is inhuman that coal should be cheap at the expense of such overwork of women.

9. *We call urgently on the Government of India* to take the opportunity presented by the present Bill *to insert in it a clause prohibiting the underground labour of women* and thus restore women to their normal functions and health, lessen the evil of intemperance among the men, miners, ensure a higher standar of domestic life, save the life of the infants, and improve the physique of the new generation.

10. The passing of this reform will bring India into line with all countries in this particular of humane and wise legislation, and will be welcome by all Indian humanitarians.

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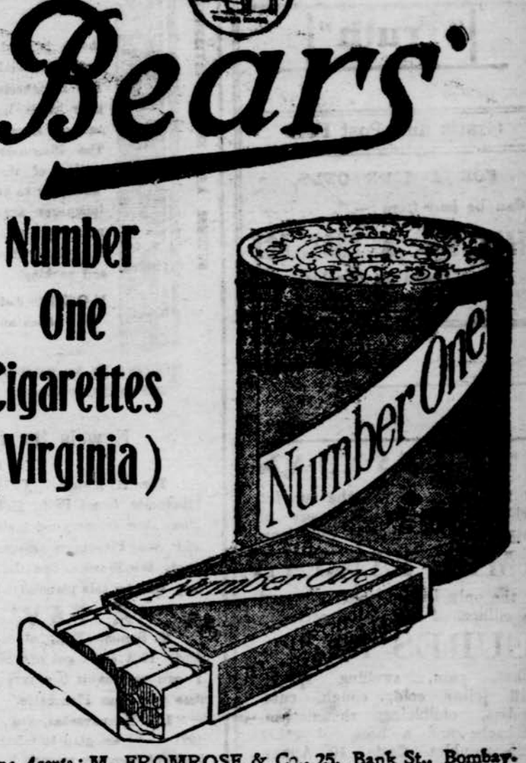

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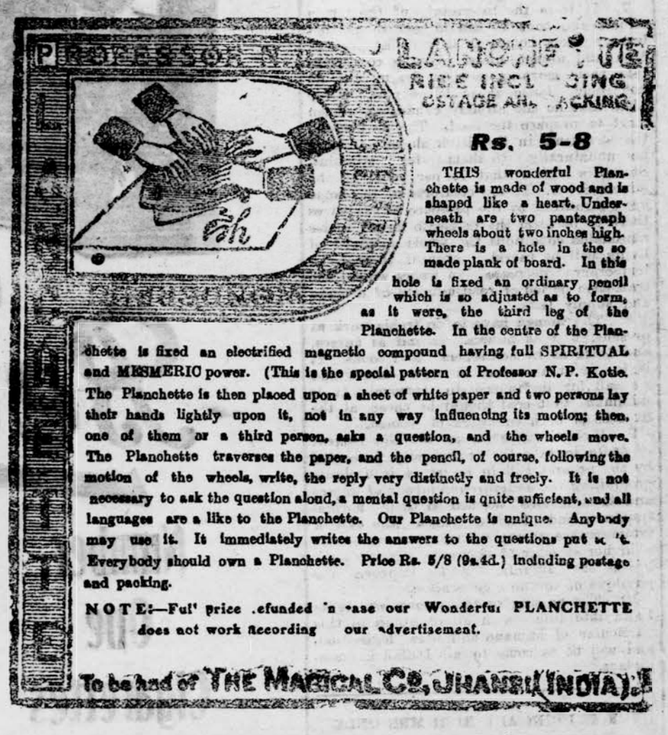

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